THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 13.

Gladstone on English Finances—The Spanish Revolution—General Continental News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ENGLAND.

Gladstone's Financial Speech.

At Warrington, on the 13th instant, Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech on the British finances, in which he said:—"I ventured about six weeks or two months ago to call attention to this subject in a meeting at St. Helen's. I stated, with great moderation of language, that of which I do not intend to qualify or retract one single iota. (Cheers.) I intend, on the contrary, both to corroborate and to enlarge the assertions I then made—(cheers)—but I did then state that within the two years during which the present government had been in office the sum of £3,000,000 had been added to the permanent expenditures of the country. Now, I did not lay the exclusive blame of that augmentation upon the existing administration, and the reason that I did not lay upon them the exclusive blame is that, as an observer of public affairs within and without the walls of the House of Commons, I cannot but be sensible of these two truths—in the first place that the people are the natural defenders of their own interests—(hear, hear)—and in the second place, that the diligence and watchfulness with which the public mind has at some periods been directed to the control of the public expenditure have of late years been very greatly relaxed. You may think that it is a reproach to you. You may think it a reproach which comes from one who has no right to make it. Gentlemen, your true friend is the man who speaks openly the sentiments of his mind and his heart. (Cheers.) You ask me, perhaps, why is this? I will tell you in one sentence. It is because there are knots and groups, and I may say, classes, who have a constant and unsleeping interest in feeding themselves on the produce of the public industry. The counterpoise to this perfectly natural tendency on the part of individuals and classes is the vigilance of the public mind. (Cheers.) The present government goes to sleep, the other power never goes to sleep. On the contrary, it is watching for every opportunity; there is no single description of individual interest in the produce of the industry of the country, but it is always awake to consider what opportunities it can form to improve its position. And unfortunately there is an unhappy circumstance affecting the condition of the public servants, whereas men in private life, when they improve their position, whether in commerce or manufactures, whether they improve the produce of the soil or the mines, when they improve their own position they improve the position of all other classes; but, unhappily, when those who have an interest in the public service improve their own position they do not (and I do not see how the difficulty is to be avoided) improve our position.

SPAIN.

An English Candidate for the Throne.

Paris (Oct. 11) Cor. of London Standard.

Spanish affairs continue the chief topic of the day. The general feeling here is that, in spite of the denials of the semi-official press, there is every reason to believe that Prim and Serrano mean to propose the Duke of Edinburgh to the Cortes as their future King. The argument of the London *Times*, which can find nothing more conclusive against it than the old-womanish plea that being a Protestant he could not reign over a Catholic country, is viewed here as weak in the extreme. Your contemporary ought to know that the present revolution is quite as anti-Papal as it is anti-Bourbonian, and the fact of their future sovereign being what the London *Times* calls "a heretic" would not be a bar against his election. Your contemporary might have reflected that there is a very notable example of a "heretic" sovereign ruling successfully over a country quite as intensely Catholic as Spain itself. King Leopold I, of Belgium, was none the less beloved and respected by his subjects because he did not go to mass. Such childish reasoning in a paper of such standing is surprising. No doubt the "silly season" accounts for it.

Prim on the Future.

A telegram from Paris of October 12, evening reports:—General Prim has addressed a letter to the Paris journal *Le Gaulois*, thanking it for the sympathy it has shown for the popular movement in Spain. The General expresses astonishment at the impatience of that portion of the French press which considers that Spain is not setting to her work fast enough, and adds:—"Eight days sufficed for us to overthrow a dynasty three hundred years old and to establish a new government. We shall not delay now to consolidate our position through a constituent Assembly on the basis of our programme, which is known to you. We shall then have succeeded in attaining the political ideal of contemporary Spain, namely, a really constitutional monarchy founded upon the most extended liberal basis compatible with that kind of government."

Popular Progress and Hope.

From the London Star, Oct. 12.

* * * Whether a Bourbon or a Cobourg is to rule at Madrid, whether the dream of a federal republic is to be realized or whether the tradition of a reunited Iberian kingdom is to be accomplished, is of little importance compared with the fact that the statesmen of Spain, whether civilians or soldiers, are united in a policy consonant with the tone of liberal opinion throughout Europe, and in a determination to carry the unsparing pruning-knife of administrative reform into every department of the public service. It cannot yet be ascertained whether this latest effort for the regeneration of Spain will be crowned with the success which we are free to say that it well deserves, or whether the slumbering evils of ecclesiasticism and militarism may not recover strength to crush the good seed. But one thing is clear, the popular feeling in Europe is thoroughly in sympathy with the revival of Spanish liberty, and the public opinion of the civilized world would unanimously and justly condemn any attempt on the part of a foreign power to coerce or to repress the endeavors of the Spanish people to settle in their own way the stable foundations of a free government for Spain.

GENERAL NEWS.

Patti.

The Paris *Gaulois* remarks on a curious coincidence:—"Adelina Patti (Marquise de Caux) has taken an apartment (No. 154 Champs Elysees) exactly above that occupied by Victoria Balfe, daughter of the composer of the *Bohemian Girl*, etc., herself a brilliant actress, who, by her marriage with Sir John Crampton, baronet, became English Ambassadress to St. Petersburg, and by her subsequent marriage to the Duc de Frias, the wife of a Spanish grandee."

Continental Treaties.

La France of Paris indirectly mentions the one difficulty which prevents the Schleswig business being satisfactorily settled; it is the participation of France in the treaty of Prague, which was quite indirect, and which Prussia would disgrace herself in the eyes of Germany if she tolerated for one moment. The treaty of Prague is a treaty drawn up between Prussia and Austria, and though one clause was inserted on the pressing instance of the French Envoys at Berlin and Vienna, she has no right whatever to insist on its execution.

Aid for Crete.

M. A. Papadaki, member of the General Assembly of the Cretans, writes to a London journal in correction of the telegraphic reports from the East, that the Cretans, in their letter to her Majesty Queen Victoria, did not ask for a British protectorate, but for assistance to enable them to unite their country with the kingdom of Greece.

FROM PRINCETON.

The Inauguration of Rev. Dr. McCosh as President of the College of New Jersey.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PRINCETON, Oct. 27.—Princeton is full of strangers. All the trains reaching here to-day from Philadelphia and New York are crowded. Carriages are coming up from the surrounding country in hundreds. The alumni of the College of New Jersey are all present. The distinguished speakers who are to deliver addresses on the occasion are here. The students of the institution, wearing their college badges, are thronging the streets in droves. Ex-Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, arrived on the 10 A. M. train. The Rev. James M'Cosh, D.D., LL.D., will have a most brilliant inauguration as President of the College of New Jersey. The students and other participants are already gathering and forming in line.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The inauguration of Rev. Dr. McCosh to-day as the President o Princeton College has been a grand holiday occasion, and this usually quiet and sedate old town has been alive with bustle and activity The fair sex seem to be even more interested than the black-coated individuals who are more immediately concerned in the proceedings; and such a flutter of ribbons, rustling of silks, and other evidences of feminine excitability have not been seen in this neighborhood for many a day. The election of Dr. McCosh to the Presidency of this venerable college has given general satisfaction. His career as President of Queen's College, Belfast, is an assurance of his entire fitness for the responsible position that has been conferred upon him, and it is expected that under his administration of affairs the College of New Jersey will more than sustain its well-won reputation. The new President, on his arrival a few days ago, was honored with a grand reception by the students, and the favorable impression he then made has been more than confirmed by a better acquaintance. Dr. McCosh is a remarkably fine-looking man, and his venerable, stately appearance, no less than his suavity of manners, insures him the respect and admiration of all who approach him. The students took to him from the first, and this is no small point in the way of making his management of the affairs of the college a success from the very beginning. Dr. McCosh's reputation as a scholar has preceded him, and it is confidently believed that he will be no unworthy successor of Witherspoon, Edwards, and others who have established Princeton College in its present influential position.

Every available seat in the church where the inauguration ceremonies were held was filled soon after the doors were opened, the ladies, as is usual on such occasions, being the most eager to obtain good positions for seeing and hearing everything. In fact, the gentlemen were quite crowded into the background, and they had to obtain what sight they could of the proceedings through a cloud of ribbons and curls, which perhaps rather enhanced the agreeableness of the prospect than otherwise.

The procession formed at the College Chapel, according to announcement, at a quarter past 12 o'clock. General Caldwell K. Hall, of the Class of 1857, officiated as Grand Marshal, and the procession was formed in the following order:—

Grafulla's Band.
Grand Marshal.
Orator of the Under Graduates,
His Excellency the Governor, and the Chancellor of the State.
Ex-President and President Elect.
Officiating Clergy and Orators.
The Board of Trustees.
The Faculty of the College.
The Directors, Trustees, and Faculty of the Theological Seminary.
President's and Professors of other Colleges and Seminaries.
Judges of the United States and State Courts.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
Distinguished Strangers.
Alumni and Laureati of the College.
Graduates and Students of other Colleges and Seminaries.
Citizens.

The seats on the lower floor of the church were reserved for the procession, which filed in in proper order, and when all were seated his Excellency Marcus L. Ward, Governor of New Jersey, and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees, took the chair.

The ceremonies opened by the performance of a fine musical selection, and this was followed by the delivery of an impressive invocation by Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., a member of the Board of Trustees.

The seventy-second Psalm was then sung, after which the following programme was gone through with:—

Address of Welcome on behalf of the Trustees, by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D., of the Class of 1815, Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, senior member of the Board of Trustees.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the Under-Graduates, by Mr. J. Thomas Finley, of the Senior Class, representing the Cliosophic and American Whig Societies.

Congratulatory Address to the Alumni and Friends of the College, by the Hon. John P. Stockton, of the Class of 1845.

Address in Response, on behalf of the Alumni, by the Hon. James Pollock, LL. D., Class of 1831, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Oaths of Office administered to the President-elect by the Hon. Abraham O. Zabriskie, LL. D., of the Class of 1825, Chancellor of New Jersey. The President-elect presented to the Chancellor by the Hon. Daniel Haines, of the Class of 1820, and the Hon. Charles S. Olden; ex-Governors of New Jersey, and Members of the Board of Trustees.

Music, "Te Deum Laudamus."

Delivery of the Charter and Keys of the College to the President by the Rev. John Maclean, D D., LL. D., of the Class of 1816, the retiring President of the College.

Inaugural Address by the Rev. James M'Cosh, D D., LL D., President of the College. Subject, "Academic Teaching in Europe."

Concluding Prayer by the Rev. George W. Musgrave, D.D., LL. D., a Member of the Board of Trustees.

Music, Doxology, 117th Psalm.

Benediction by the Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D.D., D.C.L., of the Class of 1819, Bishop of Ohio.

The ceremonies were of a most impressive character, and the Inaugural Address of Dr McCosh, in particular, was a masterly production, and it was listened to in the most respectful silence by the immense audience present. This evening Dr. McCosh will receive his friends at the President's house.

The following is a list of the previous Presidents of the College, from its foundation, with the years of their accession and death or resignation:—

	Accession.	Death or resignation.
1746—Jonathan Dickinson, V. D. M.		1747
1748—Aaron Burr, V. D. M.		1757
1757—Jonathan Edwards, V. D. M.		1758
1759—Samuel Davies, V. D. M.		1761
1761—Samuel Finley, S. T. D.		1766
1768—John Witherspoon, S. T. D., LL.D.		1794
1795—Sam'l Stanhope Smith, S. T. D., LL.D.		1812
1812—Ashbel Green, S. T. D.' LL.D.		1822
1823—James Carnahan, S. T. D., LL.D.		1854
1854—John Maclean, S. T. D., LL.D.		1868

A Sketch of Dr. McCosh.

The new President, Dr. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., is a native of Scotland, a tall, handsome man, with dark, penetrating eyes, a pleasant smile, and most engaging manners. His forehead is high and clear, and his mouth indicates him as a man of great firmness and strength of will. He has just enough of the scholarly stoop to betray his sedentary avocation; yet his step is elastic, and in all respects he seems like a vigorous man, to whom the exercise of mental or bodily powers is never fatiguing. His hair is grey, for he is fast approaching the age of threescore years, and he wears his whiskers in the English style. For sixteen years Dr. McCosh was pastor at Brechen, in Scotland, and for the same length of time occupied the chair of Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast. He is the author of several well-known metaphysical works, among which are his "Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," "Intuitions of the Human Mind," "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural," "A Defense of Fundamental Truth," in answer to John Stuart Mill, and others, in all of which he shows great depth of thought and the erudition of a mighty scholar. His "Method of Divine Government," when read here, created a strong feeling among the Trustees of Princeton, and when the venerable Dr. Maclean signified his intention to retire from the Presidency of the college, Dr. McCosh was spoken of as his successor, and immediately secured. He enters upon the discharge of his duties under the most favorable auspices, as he comes warmly welcomed, is most sincerely respected both as a man and as a scholar, and bids fair to preside over the time-honored institution for many years, a fit successor to the long line of great and good men who have preceded him.

The College and Some of its Graduates.

The New York *Tribune* of to-day has the following:—

"The College of New Jersey" is now 122 years old, if we reckon from the date of its first charter, which was not regularly accepted. The Rev. Jonathan Edwards was its first President when the College buildings were at Elizabethbethtown. He died in 1747, and the new charter was granted in the following year, when the College was removed to Newark, and the Rev. Aaron Burr became its President. He was the son-in-law of Jonathan Edwards, and the father of Aaron Burr, a graduate of the College, and at one time Vice-President of the United States. In 1756 the College was removed to Princton. This was during Governor Belcher's administration; and it was proposed to call the main building by his name; but the Governor modestly declined the honor, and had the hall, at that time the largest building in the country, named Nassau Hall, in honor of King William III. During the Revolution Nassau Hall was used alternately by the British and the Patriots as a hospital, and to this day it bears more than one mark of the deadly struggle in which the contending forces engaged within easy rifle range of its peaceful walls. At the time of the battle of Princeton a portrait of George II hung upon the wall of the old chapel, now a part of the library. When the fray was at its height a cannon ball crashed through the building, tearing his Majesty's likeness out, but leaving the frame uninjured. Six years afterwards the Continental Congress sat in the second story of the building. The commencement exercises of the College were then being held, and Dr. Ashbel Green, afterwards President of Princeton (1812-23), was the Valedictorian. All the members of the Continental Congress were present, and among them sat George Washington. To him turned the young speaker, and in a burst of fervid eloquence which electrified the assemblage gave thanks to the great warrior whose valor and wisdom were soon to make him the idol of the world. This, it is said, was the only time General Washington was ever known to be present at a college commencement. Shortly after the memorable occurrence recorded above, by request of the Board of Trustees Washington sat for his portrait, and it now graces the south wall of the Library, inclosed in the self-same frame which once held the portrait of his Britannic Majesty, George II. The artist the elder Peale, introduced into the picture a portrait of General Mercer, of Virginia, who was mortally wounded at Princeton—a portrait remarkable from the fact that the artist had never seen the original, but painted it from General Mercer's brother. In the background of the painting is a glimpse of the battle and a view of the College, near it one of those glassy streams that in their brilliant path mirrored the desperate strife that helped to set a nation free and win a rescued world; that viewed the deeds of men who live in grateful hearts; that laved their bleeding limbs and hymned their requiem.

Nassau Hall burned down in March, 1802, and was rebuilt, the old walls still standing. Again, in March, 1855, it fell before the flames, but the old walls remained firm, and it is now, though very plain indeed, a solid pile that may stand for centuries.

Dr. Edwards was succeeded in the Presidency by his son-in-law, Dr. Aaron Burr, in 1748. After him came Dr. Samuel Davies and Dr. Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a native of Scotland, elected just a century ago. Then came Dr. Smith, Dr. Ashbel Green, Dr. Carnahan, and Dr. Maclean—the last four regular graduates of the college. Dr. Maclean, before his resignation, at the last commencement, had been for fifty years connected with the institution, and for his support the trustees have recently made ample provision.

Among the graduates of Princeton were Richard Stockton, one of the signers; James Madison, fourth President of the United States; Dr. J. Addison Alexander, the great linguist and commentator; Luther Martin, Brockholst Livingstone, Samuel L. Southard, Benjamin Rush, David Ramsay, Nicholas Biddle, Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Berrien, of Georgia, Governor McDowell, of Virginia, Tapping Reeve, of Connecticut, Justice Wayne, of the Supreme Court, and a host of others whose names are known all over the land, and far beyond it. Among those who have been and are Professors in the institution, I may name Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; Dr. Torrey, the botanist; Professor Dodd, the mathematician; Dr. James W. Alexander; Professor Stephen Alexander, the astronomer; and Professor Guyot, now Professor of Physical Geography and Geology at Princeton.

At one time, about thirty-five years ago, one-sixth of the Senators of the United States were alumni of Princeton. Up to that time one-third of the chief law officers of the Government and one-fifth of the members of the Supreme Court, were also her children. Her record as an educational institution is one of which the whole country should be proud. Besides what she has done for the world in furnishing teachers for her own classes she has sent out a noble host to other temples. She has supplied 30 College Presidents, and nearly 100 Professors in Colleges, Theological Seminaries, and Law Schools. She has fitted 50 Senators for their duties as Representatives of a free people. More than 20 foreign Embassadors have called her *alma mater*; eight judges of the Supreme Court owe much of their fame to her care; and nearly 30 Governors of States have acknowledged their indebtedness to her.

It is a fact not generally known that the first Professor of Anatomy in this country was a graduate of Princeton. I mean Dr. William Shippen, of Philadelphia. The first medical diploma ever given in the United States was given to another Princeton graduate—Dr. John Archer, of Maryland, in 1768. He won it at the Medical School of Philadelphia, in which Dr. Shippen was for many years an honored teacher. Princeton sent forth warriors too, and more than one of her sons were struck down within sight of the roof under which he had learned his best lessons of patriotism. When the great Rebellion broke out she sent her quota with the rest.

Frank Preston Blair was one of her children, but, like Aaron Burr, another, he has not held to the promise of his youth, nor has he followed the teachings of his early guide. General Gansevoort—he who hunted Mosby—was another; and the lamented young Hugh Janeway, twelve times wounded, and killed at last just before the Rebel hordes came under the yoke; and brave Tolles, of the Sixth Corps, whom a Rebel bullet carried off when Sheridan rode down to Winchester town; and a hundred others, not known to fame, but brave men all, whose memories shall never die. All these, and more, old Princeton mourns to-day.

—The students of Hamilton College have formed a Grant and Colfax club.

—On the authority of the Hartford *Courant*, the Yale Juniors vote 83 Grant and 25 Seymour.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The "Intelligencer" Returns to its First Love—Seymour Admired by Johnson's Advice—Government Embezzlers.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

The "Intelligencer"

has turned a somersault since yesterday, and to-day publishes Seymour's speech at Chicago, with approving editorial comments, and thinks his efforts will bring forth good fruits on election day.

President Johnson

was the whipper-in of this weak, vacillating concern.

The condition of affairs at

New Orleans

excites serious apprehensions here, and demonstrates the utter incompetency of General Rousseau to preserve order, except by allowing the Rebels to have their own way. It is expected this subject will engage the attention of the Cabinet to-day. Republicans here are indignant that the authority of the Government is surrendered by an imbecile officer into the hands of bloodthirsty Rebels.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

A Man Bribed to Commit Murder—Raising the Northampton.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—A singular affair has just been brought to light in Westville, a village about four miles from this city. It seems that a family named Gorman have been experiencing domestic troubles, and a short time since one of the members of the family offered to pay one Patrick Leach one thousand dollars to murder one of the Gormans, said Leach, according to his story, "having received five hundred dollars down." A short time since, it is alleged that Leach committed an assault on one of the Gormans with intent to kill, said assault being made in the daytime. Gorman, however, recovered, and yesterday Leach, together with three other parties alleged to have been implicated, had a hearing before the City Court of New Haven, and each was held in $5000 bonds to appear at a higher court on November 2.

The work of raising the Northampton is being pushed forward. It is expected that she will in a short time be again on her route. Most of the freight which went down with her has been recovered, and the loss on the cargo will not be so large as it was at first anticipated.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Progress of the Pacific Railroad—Missouri Registration—Suit for Damages.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—There is a hitch in the progress of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is reliably ascertained that the work of construction is not going forward very rapidly of late. Track-laying is being done at the rate of not much over half the former speed. The delay arises from conflicting interests concerning the building of the road through the Salt Lake region. Advocates of the Denver route are doing their utmost towards changing the original programme. Only four hundred miles of grading yet remain to be done between the Union and Central Pacific Roads.

The final registration returns indicate a voting list of 92,000 in 45 counties of the State. The remaining 69 counties will increase the list to nearly 180,000. In 1866 the total vote was less than 102,000. The contest between the rival candidates for Governor will be very close. Phelps has a good war record, and the indications are that he will be elected by from 5000 to 10,000 majority.

Mrs. Catharine Walsh has commenced a suit against the City Fathers for $5000 damages, in consequence of her son being killed by the explosion of a bombshell on a public street.

The murder of W. D. Christian, the detective who furnished information concerning the tobacco frauds, causes intense excitement. The inquest is postponed till to-morrow, for the purpose of getting information that will probably implicate one or more tobacco merchants.

A telegram from Horatio Seymour states that it will be impossible for him to speak here. He goes East to-day, and will be accompanied by Hendricks and Voorhees.

FROM CHICAGO.

Panic in the Grain Market—Another Express Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 27.—There was a panic in our grain market yesterday. Wheat fell off 7@7½c.; corn, 2½@3c.; oats, 2½@3c.; rye, 9@10c.; and barley, 10@11c.

At Wabashaw, Minn., on Saturday night, three men entered the American Express at the Northern Packet Company's office, and asked for a ticket to St. Louis. While the agent was getting change, one of them stepped behind the railing, clapped a plaster over his mouth, and bound him, while an accomplice ransacked the safe of the money, to the amount of two thousand dollars. They then escaped, locking the agent in.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—A. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 24th, since last report, 14,000 bales.

PARIS, Oct. 27—A. M.—The Bourse closed firm; rentes, 70f. 45c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27—A. M.—Private advices report standard white petroleum at 52@52½f.

LONDON, Oct. 27—A. M.—Consols 94¼ for both money and account. United States 5-20s easier at 73¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 27½. Illinois Central, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—A. M.—Cotton active; sales of probably 30,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 27—11 30 A. M.—Tallow easier at 53s. 3d.

HAARE, Oct. 27.—To-day being a holiday, there are no markets.

Arrest of a Congressman for Fraud

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—E. Fenn Dickinson, Probate Judge of Sandusky county, and a member of Congress elect from the Ninth district, was arrested on Saturday, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. A partial examination was had yesterday, and the case continued at defendant's request to November 4. This is the same case in which McArdle is implicated.

From Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Messrs. Mellen and Ward, who were yesterday found guilty of the embezzlement of Government funds to the extent of over $100,000, were finally discharged until Wednesday morning on $30,000 bail each. The defense set up by the parties was that they were not cognizant of their partner's (Carter's) doings, and should not be held accountable for them.

SEYMOUR.

An Evidence of his Loyalty.

The following letter, which, it will be noted, is vouched for, contains an evidence of that extreme loyalty which Mr. Seymour evinced towards our Government during the war:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.—Hon. Junius H. Hatch, Buffalo—Dear Sir:—You ask me for an account of what the late Judge Charles H. Ruggles, formerly of the Court of Appeals, said of Mr. Seymour's loyalty. Soon after the Rebels organized their Government at Montgomery, Alabama, and published their Constitution, I met the late Judge Ruggles in the city of New York, and he said in my presence, at No. 12 Wall street, that Horatio Seymour stated to him that he (Seymour) thought the Montgomery Constitution was a great deal better than ours, and that we ought to overturn the rotten concern at Washington, and go on under it. Mr. Ruggles added that he had formerly acted with the Democratic party, but he could no longer act with a man or a party that took the position in relation to the Rebellion that Mr. Seymour did. Yours truly,

DEXTER A. HAWKINS.

AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.—Dexter A. Hawkins, being duly sworn at the request of Hon. Junius H. Hatch, deposes and says that the allegations in the foregoing letter are, as to the statements of the late Charles H. Ruggles, true of his own knowledge

DEXTER A. HAWKINS.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of October, 1868.—DANA L. HUBBARD, Notary Public, New York city.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Prison cases were up this morning, the dock containing a motley party.

Maggie Wright, a forlorn-looking maiden, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a watch, chain, and pin, valued at $84, and Peter Bergman was tried by the jury upon a charge of receiving them, knowing them to have been stolen.

It was testified that the girl was employed as servant by Mr. Edward K. Burche, in Mount Vernon street, and on the first evening of her service she was left with these articles and gave them to her accomplice, Bergman, who pawned them for $25, giving her $5. They were recovered from the pawnbroker and traced to the possession of the prisoners. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Mary Clark was charged with assault and battery upon Louisa and Nicholas Eoerling and these latter with assault and battery upon Mrs. Clark. After several witnesses had been examined, a large raw-boned Teuton, square built, with immense eyes and closely cropped hair, was called to the stand. Being near-sighted he had to squint his eyes in a most comical manner in order to find his way through the room, and his manner and wild look, as he hurried along the aisles raised a general laugh.

Having been sworn, he was requested to awake and keep his eyes open, and then proceeded:—"On dis time vat der vight vas Misses Clark vas standin on der door ob der shteps, unt called Misses Eberling out; der vight mid her unt ven Misses Eberling wouldn't vight Misses Clark threw der buckets of vasser to her, but nobody was hit, nobody at all was hit; den Misses Eberling she flieg a shtone at Misses Clark, unt nobody was hit; but ven all was done, der buckets unt der shtones vas done, nobody vas hit."

This lucid account of the battle was accompanied with numerous violent spasms of the witness' eyes and peals of laughter from the audience, and caused the jury to acquit all parties, imposing the costs upon each.

Richard Simons was convicted of a charge of entering the United States Arsenal with intent to steal. It was shown that he commanded the boat and party that made the raid upon the Frankford Arsenal some months ago in search of lead, and he was identified as one of the men who advanced to the gates and were driven back. It will be remembered that one of the pirates was shot, and drowned in his attempt to escape.

The principal testimony against Simmons was John G. Miller, who was with the prisoner in this enterprise, and whose case was tried last week, the jury failing to agree upon a verdict. After his trial he concluded to make a clean breast of this and this brought about the conviction of the leader of the gang; and for this the District Attorney submitted the bill against him without evidence, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1868.

Money continues in demand, but the rates are unchanged. Call loans rule at 6 @ 8 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 8@9 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 115 was bid for 6s of 1881; 113 for '62 5-20s; 111 for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; 109¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; 110 for '67 5-20s; and 105½ for 10-40s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 103¾, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were in demand. Camden and Amboy sold at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; Reading at 48¼@48¾, an advance of ½; Northern Central at 49, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55¼, no change; Little Schuylkill at 46, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 32½, a decline of ½.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. Second and Third sold at 50½. 30 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 72 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 11 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 130½. 240 was bid for North America; 61 for Commercial; 33¼ for Mechanics'; 120 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 73 for City; 67 for Commonwealth; and 123½ for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29¼@29½, a decline of ½. 21¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 ser	104½	40 sh Leh V R	s. 35¼
$2300 do. 3 ser	s. 108½	50 sh N Central	49
$100 City 6s, New	102¼	10 sh Reading	49½
$1000 Phil & E 7s	94	100 do	.b5 49⅝
$100 Sch N 6s '76	87	100 do	48¾
28 sh C & Am	s. 128	15 do	.bf. 48¾
2 sh Far & M Bk	s. 13¾	100 sh Leh Nav	29½
100 sh Penna R	56¾	100 sh Gr Mount	7
100 do	56¾	200 sh Feed Dam	7⅝

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

11·10 A. M.	134⅛	11·40 A. M.	134⅛
11·12 "	134⅛	12·10 P. M.	134⅛
10·20 "	134⅛	12·22 "	134⅛

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; old 5-20s, do., 112½@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 111@111¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¼@110¼; do., 1867, 110@110½; do. 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 134¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115¼; do. 1862, 112½@113; do., 1864, 110¾@111¼; do., 1865, 110½@111¼; do., 1865, new, 110¾@111½; do., 1867, new, 110¾@110¾; do., 1868, 110@110¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 134½@134¾. Silver, 128½@130.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115@115¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112½@113; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do. July, 1865, 109½@110; do. July, 1867, 109½@110¼; 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 134@135.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	122½	Tol. & Wabash R.	60¾
N. Y. and E. R.	38½	Mil. and St. P. com	97½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Adams Express Co.	49½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84	Wells, Fargo	28½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	U. S. Express	47
Chi. and N. W. com.	88¼	Tennessee 6s	68¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88½	Gold	134¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	103½		
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111½		

Market heavy.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald,

"There was no change for the better in the Money Market but, on the contrary, during the forenoon it was more difficult to borrow than on Saturday, and seven per cent. in gold was freely bid for loans, and in not a few instances seven per cent. in currency and a commission were paid. Some lenders, however, declined to receive more than the legal rate in currency. Towards three o'clock there was, as usual of late, considerable talk of an abatement of the pressure, but there was little or no foundation for this in fact. The banks report that they are still losing greenbacks and one of their number, the Commonwealth, was creditor at the Clearing House this morning for the unusually large sum of $2,184,000. The Manhattan was also a creditor for $383,000, the State of New York for $381,000, the Commerce for $271,000, the Republic for $343,000, and the Leather Manufacturers' for $329,000, all of which changes reflect an artificial movement of capital, and bank officers express fear that the locking-up process will be persevered in until still greater stringency is experienced. In this not improbable event prices can hardly fail to yield rapidly on the Stock Exchange, for they are at present far above the range of real values, and however easy money may become in the future they cannot be long sustained. Government securities are, however, an exception to the rule, as they are relatively far cheaper than any others in the country, and the disbursement of the November interest on the public debt will largely stimulate the investment demand for them. The banks are unwilling to encroach upon their reserve, in view of the danger of a consequent run on their deposits; and the stringency of the Western money market, as well as the beginning of the crop season, admonishes them to be cautious. The demand for discountable is increasing, but these are difficult to obtain, and the best grade of commercial paper is quoted at from nine to twelve per cent."

From the N. Y. Tribune,

"Money was in active demand at the opening, but without the same nervousness shown by borrowers last week. Seven per cent. was the ruling rate, but some loans continued to be made at coin interest. At the close of business money was offered at 7 per cent.

"The committee appointed to wait upon the officers of the Erie Railway Company, and ascertain the amount of new stock issued and sold, made their report at the last session of the Board. The President informed them that ten millions of convertible bonds had been issued, half of which had been converted into stock and sold and that the residue would be held and sold if it should be required to finish the third rail now being laid. The amount of common stock now issued is stated at $14,500,000 being an increase of $ 7,925,700 since their annual report in 1867. The Directors claim that they have the right to issue convertible bonds to any extent they please. Erie continues to monopolize the attention of operators on the street. The opening price was 40 selling at 40⅜, 39⅝, 39¾, 40, 39⅞, closing 39⅝. The amount of stock taken for foreign account since Friday morning is stated at 50,000 shares. These purchases were made on standing orders, and in entire ignorance of the fact that the manufacture of new stock was going on, and it remains to be seen what the English holders will do when they find that they are running a race with a printing press that manufactures stock faster than they can buy it. The secret issues of Rock Island last spring with a prospect of a further issue, and the past and present manufacture of Erie stock without notice, is producing a strong feeling among conservative brokers that should immediately take shape in a by-law of the Boards declining to call any stock not registered in a Trust Company, and also to strike any road from the list that makes any surreptitious issues of stock or bonds."

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the remainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the earnings already average *more than a quarter of a million in gold per month.*

A limited amount of the Company's SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal and interest in coin) will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable in July and January.

For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 27.—The Flour Market remains quiet, buyers manifesting no disposition to anticipate their wants, and prices are weak. Sales of 1100 barrels, principally spring wheat extra family, at $8@8·25, including superfine at $6@7; extras at $7·25@8; winter wheat extra family at $9@11; and fancy brands at $11 50@13, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $8@8·50.

No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for wheat, and prices favor buyers. Sales of red at $1 80@2 05; and 1000 bushels amber at $2·10. Rye sells at $1·65 ₱

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Carnival of Fraud.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That General Grant could only be beaten by wholesale fraud—by polling tens of thousands of votes against him which had no legal voters behind them—was manifest to all intelligent and clear-sighted persons months ago. After Vermont and Maine voted, even the wilfully blind could hardly doubt it. After Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska added their thunders, even the last "loop to hang a doubt upon" had vanished. It was so plain that Seymour and Blair had not the ghost of a chance that the *World*, seconded by the *National Intelligencer*, stopped trying to figure out Democratic gains upon the vote polled by that party against George Washington or some candidate scarcely less antique, and called loudly for a change of programme and of candidates. Blind partisans may rail at these journals, but what they proposed was exactly what should have been done. At that late day, probably any ticket that could have been put up would have been beaten; but the Democratic masses would not have known that, and might have been persuaded that they had still a chance. Now, they not only have none, but they know it. They have the same prospect of winning that Napoleon's army had after the charge and repulse of the Old Guard at Waterloo.

General Grant cannot possibly be defeated; but may he not be cheated out of the return? An eminent member of the Tammany ring recently enunciated the maxim that "in a close election, good counting is the main point;" and the principle has a wide application. The American people have already in their hearts chosen General Grant their next President, and will so proclaim by their votes on Tuesday of next week; but may not a different result be fraudulently stuffed into or falsely counted out of the ballot-boxes? That is the problem whereon the Democratic wire-workers have been steadily engaged since they heard from Pennsylvania and Indiana. They do not really expect to count out General Grant by the help of ever so much fraud: they do hope to return Hoffman as Governor, and thus perpetuate and extend the villainies whereby they have so long plundered the people and enriched themselves.

Twelve months ago it was notorious that the devices for fraudulent naturalization whereby Henry Clay was beaten in 1844 were not adequate to the present emergency. Few or no persons formerly received certificates of naturalization from our courts without actually appearing therein and mumbling over something which was assumed to be oaths of renunciation, etc. Even thus there were hundreds who voted against Clay who had not been a year in the country. But the present exigency of sham Democracy could not thus be met. Naturalization by proxy began to be extensively practised as early as 1866. Immigrants fresh from Europe, whose expressions or associations rendered it certain that they were of Democratic proclivities, were quietly asked by the runseller whose barroom they frequented, "Wouldn't you like to vote?" "Yes; but I'm not naturalized, and have been but a year in the country." Oh, that can be fixed;" and it was. A dummy forthwith appeared in court as an applicant for naturalization. "What is your name?" "Dennis Rafferty." "How long have you been in the country?" "Seven years," etc. etc.—the applicant and his witnesses answering every question with practised celerity, and correctly—only Dennis Rafferty was not the name of the applicant, but of the freshly landed immigrant who was thus to be made a voter. The certificate being duly made out, signed and sealed as the law directs, was handed over to the runseller, and by him presented to the true Dennis Rafferty, who thereupon proceeded to register and vote as an American citizen.

But even this was too slow. The Sham Democracy needed more voters than could be thus manufactured, and commenced the fabrication of naturalization certificates "out of the whole cloth"—that is, without any swearing or other proceedings in court whatever. Blank certificates were made out, signed and sealed, leaving only the name of the person to be thereby invested with the attributes of citizenship to be filled in at discretion. Thus the Democratic majority in Luzerne county, Pa, has been swelled by thousands for some years past; thus was a Democratic Senator returned from the Huntington district of that State last fall; and thus was the Democratic vote this year in Pennsylvania swelled by many thousands of votes, and three Republican districts made to return Democrats to the next House of Representatives.

Such crimes are usually diffused and multiplied till they become too flagrant to be borne. When recently in Washington county, New York, we met the county judge, who said, "I naturalize every applicant who supplies the proper proof of his fitness, and hold court in different parts of the county to afford every facility. I naturalize a good many—all who have a right to be naturalized. Those who have not make a journey to Troy, where there is a court that puts them through with certainty and despatch." Thus scores are daily made citizens who dare not apply where they are known.

The fact, notorious in Democratic circles, that certificates of naturalization could be had in this city for $2, and no questions asked, finally attracted the attention of the United States Marshal, Robert Murray, who thereupon determined to ascertain how the thing was done. So he quietly made his arrangements, and in due time had bought, at second hand, five naturalization certificates for persons who never existed—price $2 each. His agent bought them of Benjamin B. Rosenburg, Democratic Bureau of Naturalization, No. 6 Centre street, now under arrest. Mr. Rosenburg can, perhaps, tell how he came honestly by them, and how the signature of the County Clerk and the seal of the Supreme Court were honestly attached to them, though he seems in no hurry to do so. At all events, a clue to the mystery of iniquity has been obtained, and will be followed up. We invite especial attention to our report of Saturday's proceedings in this case, which will be found full of interest. And we desire here to correct our first hasty expressions with regard to United States District Attorney Courtney. He is doing his duty in the premises, regardless of its partisan bearing, as becomes a faithful officer and a true man. His associate counsel for the prosecution are, of course, doing all that is within the scope of eminent legal ability and patriotism. The case is in first-rate hands, and no wriggling and twisting will suffice but to delay its full development. The whole truth is bound to come out. We shall see how many and how exalted are those implicated by it.

A grave public duty is devolved by these disclosures on the registers of legal voters not only, but on the great body of our citizens. It is already proved beyond dispute that counterfeit certificates of naturalization have been systematically issued. No honest man can object to a searching scrutiny in the premises. We do not urge an indiscriminate refusal to register persons who claim to have been recently naturalized; but we insist on a reasonable inquiry and scrutiny. Put the applicant on oath, and make him swear to the facts requisite to prove him legally naturalized. There are threats that Judges Barnard and Cardozo are preparing to mandamus every register who shall refuse to enroll the name of any one who presents a certificate of naturalization. They have no right to do this, and will be removed from office next winter if they do not behave themselves. Let no register interpose a captious objection; but it is the simple duty of every one to take care that the ballot-boxes are not corrupted and the people's verdict falsified by fraud. And it is the duty of our upright citizens to stand by them, to rally around them, and see that they are not overawed or browbeaten. We ask every good citizen who can do so to attend and watch the registry of his district on Friday and Saturday next.

Candidates on the Stump.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The country has before it an unusual spectacle in electioneering in the appearance personally on the stump of so many candidates for high office. Aside from our local aspirants for place it is noteworthy that of the four men whose names are before the public on Presidential tickets three actually stand in the forum and solicit the "sweet voices" of the voters. Both the Democratic candidates and one of the other party are giving the people reasons why one or the other should be preferred. In the cases of Seymour and Blair this seems almost to have become a necessity. Blair alone could be accepted by the people in any effort to explain away Blair's previous declarations as made in the Brodhead letter. Seymour has also been forced forward by the circumstances of the campaign, which have made it necessary for some one who should speak by authority to say that Democratic triumph does not mean revolution. Natural and proper as it may be in one way for candidates to make an appeal to the people, we are disposed to regret a tendency to depart from that ancient usage of our elections by which the candidate for the highest office in the republic was permitted, as by common consent, to keep himself from the dust of the final contest at the polls and to stand on his history as his best commendation. Grant alone is not made a show at these bucksterings. He alone does not come before the gaping masses

"To brag unto thus that I did and thus—
Show the unseeing scars which he should hide,
As if he did receive them for the aire of their breath only;"

and we are sure that he cannot for this stand any the worse in popular respect. How this sort of popular appeal is regarded in the entourage of Seymour we may perceive by the annexed despatch, which we give the benefit of a conspicuous place:—

"Unbounded enthusiasm wherever we go. The people are thoroughly aroused and determined to throw off the yoke of despotism and the crushing weight of unnecessary and intolerable taxation. If the same fire burns everywhere success is certain, and with it all the blessings of the Constitution and real peace to every part of our land.

"FRANCIS KERNAN,
"SANFORD E CHURCH,
"WILLIAM WILLIAMS."

How pitiful a sound of the demagogue has all this! And this is from the inner circle that surrounds an aspirant for the Presidency. In the fact that this sort of prate is heard in the higher atmosphere of the Democratic party is seen, indeed, the reason why the candidate must himself come out. There is none other. Never was a party so poor in men.

How Grant's Election Will Give Us Peace.

From the N. Y. Times.

"We asked the *Tribune* how Grant was going to let us have peace, and it gives us an article full of blood and wounds. We will now ask the *Times*. Out with it, some of you. How is Grant going to give us peace? It is the all-important question, and you shan't dodge it. Your reconstruction is a dead failure. Is he going to maintain and perpetuate the carcase, or has he a little pet plan of his own?"—*World.*

The Reconstruction laws have been on the statute books about a year; they encountered from the outset the most bitter and envenomed hostility of the Rebels in the Southern States and of their political allies in the North. They have never had the approval of the President of the United States, nor has he given the aid and influence of his office to securing for them a fair and impartial trial. On the contrary, he has given the ex-Rebels of the South to understand that they could rely upon whatever aid it was in his power to give them to defeat the object of those laws and to secure their overthrow. How was it possible, under such circumstances, to give those laws such a trial as would fairly test their character? Yet the *World* insists that they are "failures," and insists that the whole policy shall be abandoned.

So the Democratic party and the *World* in 1864 insisted that the *war* was a "failure"—that the Rebellion could not be crushed—and they called for a truce and for terms of peace with the Rebel Confederacy. The people did not concur in this opinion. They rejected this advice, and determined to push the war. And the result proved the utter falsity of the Rebel plea. The very fact of Lincoln's re-election satisfied the Rebels that the war would not be abandoned, and gave a death-blow to their hopes of success; and in less than two months after his second inauguration the whole Rebel army had surrendered, and the Rebellion was completely suppressed.

Now, the election of Grant will have a precisely similar effect on the temper of the Southern people now; and that is one of the ways, we beg to inform the *World*, in which "Grant is going to give us peace." His election will give the country, North and South, to understand that those laws, and the State governments organized under their authority, shall have a fair trial; that they shall not be swept away by violence nor destroyed until the people who live under them shall be satisfied by their practical operation that they are not such as their necessities require; and that even then they shall be superseded only by such other laws and forms as the people of the States shall prefer. Neither General Grant nor the party which supports him stand pledged to maintain these laws just as they are, without regard to the will of the people or to the practical results of their operation. The Southern State Governments, which Frank Blair declares must be dispersed by force, were created by the people of those States. Their constitutions were framed, their laws were made, by men chosen for that purpose by the great body of the people for whom they exist. And those who made them have the same right to amend, modify, or change which they had to make them. Those States are now in "practical relations" with the Government of the Union: and like all other States similarly situated, they are self-governing in local affairs. Their people have a right to make such laws as they see fit, to change their Constitutions at will, and to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

The reflecting leaders of opinion in the South know the generosity and justice of General Grant. They know that he will do nothing from revenge or passion—that his aim will be to promote the welfare of every section, to silence, strife and to make all portions of the people contented and happy under just and equal laws, wisely and impartially administered. They know that the whole country trusts and confides in him—that his whole public career gives conclusive proof of his unselfish patriotism, and that the course his love of the Union may prompt him to pursue will be in conformity with the will of the people, and will therefore command the assent and support of the whole country. The natural effect of this conviction in the South will be to turn the public mind away from all schemes of violent resistance to the laws, and to induce them to rely on President Grant for such wise, tolerant, and impartial administration as will either commend these laws to the judgment and favor of the people, or else show the necessity of their being amended or replaced by others. This is another of the "ways in which Grant will give us peace."

But there is still another class of men at the South to be dealt with in this matter. There is in every section of almost every Southern State a class of lawless, reckless, unscrupulous vagabonds—men utterly without principle, impoverished by the war, without modes or habits of industry, who flourish best in the midst of strife, and whose profit lies in fanning the ashes of domestic war. These are the men who commit the murders and assassinations which mark the political canvass in the South. They lead the cry for Frank Blair because Blair promises them new revolutions and new wars, and it is only in such commotions that they have any chance of profit and advancement. And so long as they have the passion, the pride, the ambition of the leaders of the Democratic party and their hopes of success to back them, they will prosecute these schemes of murder and violence, and prevent the return of that "peace" of which the South and the country stand in such pressing need. With Seymour for President and Blair for Vice-President, both standing on Wade Hampton's declaration in the party platform, that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "usurpations—unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void," and with the Brodhead letter to give practical force and effect to this sweeping declaration—with the whole patronage of the Government at their command, and the moral influence and support of the whole Democratic party at their back, they could keep the whole South in a state of commotion, and prevent the return of quiet, confidence, and consequent prosperity for many years to come. But with Grant in the Presidency they would have no motive for doing so, and would find, too, that there was an iron hand and a determined will at the helm, to repress by the use of armed legal force all crime, violence, and disorder with which the local civil power should prove incompetent to cope. Once convinced of this fact, they, too, would promptly "accept the situation," and no longer stand in the way of giving these reconstruction laws a fair and impartial trial. This is another of the ways in which "Grant will give us peace."

The whole country—North and South, East and West—Republicans and Democrats, will feel that in Grant we have for President a patriot and not a politician—a man under no such obligations and with no such relations to any party as will constrain him to do at its bidding, and for its interest, what he does not regard as conducive to the public good—a man of clear judgment, practical force and energy of character, and devoid of all ambition but that of promoting the peace and of advancing the power and prosperity of his country. He will be the tool of no faction or party. His hold upon the confidence and faith of the people will protect and defend him against subserviency to any clique or undue dependence upon any faction. And this will be another of the influences which will give Grant the power to "give us peace."

We trust we have answered the *World's* queries, respectfully if not satisfactorily. We do not believe that journal doubts the substantial justice of this view of the case. We do not believe the *World* itself thinks that the public confidence in the future would be greater in case of Seymour's election than in case of Grant's. Seymour is the favorite, the "idol" the *World* styles him, of a political party. Outside of that party he commands no confidence. His acts would be regarded as in the interest of his party, and this feeling, whether just or unjust, would impair public confidence in him, and thus deprive him of the power to give the country peace. Grant is not a party man, nor a politician in any sense of the word. He commands at this moment the confidence of a very large part of the Democratic party to a greater degree than does Governor Seymour himself. His election restores harmony and unity of action to the two great departments of the national Government, and thus ends what has been for the last three years a potent element of public disturbance and strife. And before the four years of his first term shall have expired, the whole country will have reason to rejoice in the restoration of "peace and its sequence prosperity."

Charge Along the Whole Line!

From the N. Y. World.

The campaign is restored to due and dramatic proportions. It is not Blair and Grant any more. The *World* may proudly say, it is Seymour and Grant! and will be till the canvass closes. This is as it should be. The heads of the tickets incarnate the issues. Needless now to explain the points in contest. They are as plain as last year's events. Seymour and Union; Grant and Disunion. Seymour and Security; Grant and a battle of races, already begun in but half expectation of his success. Seymour and peace; Grant and war between the people of a third of the States. Seymour and economy; Grant and revenue thievery. Seymour and the equality of the three branches of Government; Grant and Congressional despotism, judicial subserviency, and Presidential cipherhood. Seymour and prosperity; Grant and financial ruin. Seymour and concord; Grant and perpetual division. Seymour and law; Grant and arbitrary power. Seymour and the equality of States; Grant and the extinction of Statehood. Seymour and patriotism; Grant and sectionalism. Seymour and harmony; Grant and internecine violence. Seymour and honesty; Grant and radical roguery. Seymour and the Government; Grant and a despotism. Seymour and republicanism; Grant and absolutism.

These are the issues in contrasted, direct statement. Seymour represents and insures the first; Grant represents and makes certain the second. On the one side is patriotism; on the other side is the policy of hate. On the one side is toleration; on the other side is tyranny. On the one side are ballots; on the other side are bayonets. On the one side is magnanimity; on the other side is proscription. On the one side is justice; on the other side is disfranchisement. On the one side is due distribution of power; on the other side is negro supremacy. On the one side is order; on the other side is perpetual disturbance. On the one side is release from unequal taxation; on the other side are grinding imposts and eternal taxes. On the one side is the written statute; on the other side the bared sword. On the one side the Constitution; on the other side fraud, commercial convulsion, endless civil strife, and the failure of government by the people. Seymour and another President in proper time. Grant transmuted into a dictator for life. Such are the results.

And now the Democracy are aroused. The October elections show the invincibility of the Democracy, and prove that the radicals have to import New Yorkers to carry Pennsylvania; Illinoisans to carry Indiana; and to vote, unlawfully, negroes to carry Ohio. The precedents set by former elections are worthless for this. November is to be governed by matters and principles which had no potency in '64, '60, '56, and '44. The year 1868 is a nonesuch. It is a law unto itself. We can succeed, will succeed, are bound to succeed, if we take in the full measure of the time.

Then let the Democracy advance! The order is *nil desperandum*, every man to the front! Victory is more than possible, is probable to heartful effort. "The occasion is piled high" with opportunity. Let us "rise high with the occasion."

This appeal is meant for where it is most pertinent. New York is sure. So are Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, and Oregon. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Georgia, Alabama, Wisconsin, Missouri, Louisiana, Nevada, Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, South Carolina, and Illinois, more than enough to elect Seymour, can be carried by the Democracy so certain as they make an effort commensurate with the magnitude of the occasion and with their real resources. Even Michigan and New Hampshire should be and can be carried if Democrats press the canvass on the true issues, and repudiate and dissipate the extraneous, false fictions grafted on to it by Radical slanders on our platform and our men. Time is short. For the very reason that it is short, energy should be redoubled and work quadrupled. Time, brief as it is, is on our side. We can press home the truth in the days that still remain. The radicals, too concerned with self-preservation after the shaking we gave them in October, can invent no new lies. Every hour is golden. The days are too few for many big meetings. Organize! Organize! Organize! Pile on the truth! Expose the false! Arrange to poll every legal Democratic vote and to squelch every radical fraud. County work, township effort, district exertion, every minute concentrated exercise, is the duty of the hour. A glorious triumph is possible, even as things now stand. As things should stand, and can be made to stand, a glorious triumph is more than probable. Let us achieve it.

EDUCATIONAL.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies. No. 8810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. GREGAR, A. M., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STS.—There are vacancies for beginners and advanced pupils which may be filled this and next week. 27 6t*

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Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BITTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 24p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Its Wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
PHILADELPHIA 5 30 stuthtf

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THAURARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 13

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN BARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 814 WALNUT Street. 11

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL.
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
80,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan	82,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
5,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,350 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, $1,102,832 50 Cost, $1,069,679 20.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,133 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $907 6'00 estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank	$103,617 10
	Cash in Drawer	208 52
		183,315 62
		$1,507,609 15

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Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY.
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Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 2

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 6 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,918,832 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,695 22	INCOME FOR 1 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Bishony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
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D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15 FREE GALLERY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 10

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 12

FACE-ENAMELLING.

As we know there is "nothing new under the sun," we are not surprised to hear that the inhabitants of ancient Nineveh employed a process which may fairly be termed "enamelling." The skin was first rubbed with pumice-stone, and afterwards coated with white paint. Mr. Layard points out that traces of black and white pigments are visible on the eyes and eyebrows of the sculptures; these parts of the bas-reliefs appear to have been more carefully painted than any other. The flesh of the last king of Nineveh, we are told by Athenæus, was as white as milk, and his eyes and eyebrows were painted black. Astyages is reported to have also had his eyes and face thus painted. A lady's dressing-case found at Thebes contained a goodly array of jars and bottles containing perfumes and cosmetics.

Xenophon, in his *Cyropædia* (b. i., c. 3), relates that when Cyrus, at the age of twelve years, went with his mother to visit his grandfather Astyages, King of the Medes, he found him adorned with paint round his eyes, color on his face, and a magnificent wig of flowing ringlets. The Egyptians used also a black powder called kohl or kohol, which, applied with a wooden or ivory bodkin to the pupils of the eyes, increased their brilliancy, and made them appear larger—a custom still prevalent throughout the East—and, we regret to say, not unknown in this country. Mr. Rimmell, in his "Book of Perfumes," tells us that it is made in the following way:—The inside of a lemon is removed, filled up with plumbago and burned copper, and placed in the fire till it becomes carbonized; then powdered in a mortar with coral, sandal-wood, pearls, ambergris, the wing of a bat, and part of the body of a chameleon—the whole having been previously burned to a cinder, and moistened with rose-water while hot.

Some think that when Jezebel, in Holy Writ, is stated to have "painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out at a window," it means that she merely gave a dark hue to her eyes. Ezekiel explains this mode of painting when he says: "Thou didst wash thyself, paintest thine eyes, and deckest thyself with ornaments."

Face-painting was not practised by the Greek ladies in the time of Homer; but they afterwards used white-lead, and touched up their cheeks and lips with vermilion or a root called *paderos*, similar to alkanet-root. The Romans, according to Pliny, used cosmetics to preserve their complexion, consisting of pea-flour, barley-meal, eggs, wine-lees, hartshorn, bulbs of narcissus, etc. A sort of poultice was made with these, which was kept on the face all night and part of the day. Poppæa, the wife of Nero, invented an ointment for the face, called from her name *Poppæanum*, made of asses' milk.

Ovid, in his *Medicamina Faciei*, says that two pounds of the barley brought from the Libyan fields, mixed with an equal quantity of bean-flour, ten eggs, the sixth part of a pound of hartshorn passed through a sieve, and twelve narcissus bulbs, two ounces of gum, as much Tuscan seed, and eighteen ounces of honey, will render the face smoother and more brilliant than a mirror. The Romans also used *fucus*, a kind of rouge, for the cheeks, as early as the days of Plautus; pots of this substance made of rock-crystal, similar to the modern, were found at Herculaneum. The rouge, or *purpurissus*, used by the Greek and Roman ladies, was of a rose-color, and made of white chalk, dissolved in a strong purple liquid, twice precipitated. The last precipitate was the rouge. They also used a used Syrian root called *rizium*, white lead (*cerussa*), and chalk (*creta*). The use of both red and white paint was, in the time of Augustus, confined to women of quality.

We give the following story in outline, to show the effect these things had upon the ancients. It was furnished to Layard's "Nineveh," in 1842, by Mr. Samuel Birch, of the British Museum.

Artæus, King of the Medes, had amongst his subjects one Parsondes, a man renowned for his courage and strength. Parsondes, having observed that Nanarus, the Governor of Babylon, was very effeminate in his person, and shaved himself carefully, conceived a dislike to him, and asked the king to transfer his post to him. The king refused; and Nanarus having heard what had occurred, swore to be revenged on Parsondes.

The gallant Mede was induced to drink sweet wines mixed with intoxicating drugs, and was taken before Nanarus, who asked him why he had tried to supplant him. "Because I thought myself more worthy of the honor, for I am more manly and more useful to the king than you, who are shaven, and have your eyes underlined with stibium, and your face painted with white lead." Nanarus then swore by Belus and by Mylitta (the Babylonian Venus) that he would quickly make Parsondes softer and fairer than any woman. He had him shaved and rubbed with pumice-stone, bathed twice a day, his eyes underlined, and taught to sing and play upon the harp, and his hair plaited like a woman's. The experiment succeeded, and the manly Parsondes became as effeminate as Nanarus. Artæus, the King, after seven years, heard of his favorite, and demanded that he should be restored. The ambassador who came with this demand was invited by Nanarus to a banquet, in the course of which one hundred and fifty female players entered the hall, and Nanarus asked the ambassador which of the women he thought superior to the rest in beauty and accomplishments; upon which he pointed to Parsondes. The latter was then set free, and contrived, on his return home, to inflict summary punishment on his enemy.

The orientals use *schnouda*, a perfectly white cream, composed of jasmine pomade and benzoin, by means of which a very natural but transient bloom is imparted to the cheeks. They also use *batikha*, a complexion powder, made of cowrie shells, rice, borax, lemons, and eggs, with beans and lentils. Sonnini, in his "Travels in Egypt," says:—"So much care is not thrown away; nowhere are the women more uniformly beautiful, nowhere do they possess more the talent of assisting nature, nowhere, in a word, are they better skilled or more practised in the art of arresting or repairing the ravages of time—an art which has its principles and a great variety of practical recipes." Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, when in the East, applied some of the celebrated Balm of Mecca to her cheeks; but, instead of making her "beautiful forever," her face was red and swollen for three days. (Letter xxxvii.)

The Chinese belles, having at night bedaubed themselves with a mixture of tea, oil, and rice-flour, scrape this off in the morning, and apply a white powder called "Meen Fun," touching up the cheeks and nostrils, and the tip of the tongue, with a little carmine, and sprinkle rice-powder over the face as a finishing touch.

The celebrated Hungary Water was first prepared in 1370 by Queen Elizabeth of Hungary, who had the recipe from a hermit, and became so beautiful through the use of it that her hand was asked in marriage at the age of seventy-two by the King of Poland. In an ancient French perfumery book, entitled "Les Secrets de Maistre Alexys de Piedmontois," we find the following curious formula for a marvellous water:—"Take a young raven from the nest, feed it on hard eggs for forty days, kill it, and distil it with myrtle-leaves, talc, and almond oil." In a French poem of the thirteenth century (printed in Fairholt's collection of "Satirical Songs and Poems on Costume," published by the Percy Society in 1849), descriptive of the wares of a mercer, he declares:—"I have cotton with which they *rouge*, and whitening with which they whiten themselves."

Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, introduced many cosmetics, perfumes, etc., from abroad, into the court of Elizabeth, to the great delight of the Virgin Queen and her ladies.

The Duchess of Newcastle (*temp.* Charles I) recommends ladies to remove the first skin off the face with oil of vitriol, that a new skin may come in its place; a very strange way of improving the complexion. Shakespeare, in *Hamlet* (Act iii, Sc. 1), says:—"I have heard of your paintings too, well enough; God hath given you one face, and you make yourselves another." And Evelyn, in his Diary (1655), remarks:—"I now observed how the women began to paint themselves, formerly a most ignominious thing, and used only by women of bad character." But as early as 1602, we gather from an allusion in Marston's *Antonio and Mellida* that courtiers of the male sex occasionally used color for their faces. "Rossaline," one of the characters in the play, enumerating the faults of her suitors, says:—"The filth paints, and has always a good color for what he speaks."

Bulwer, in his *Artificial Changeling* (1650), tells us:—"Sometimes they think they have too much color; then they use art to make them pale and fair. Now they have too little color; then Spanish paper, red leather, or other cosmetical rubrics must be had." Even Waller complains of his "Sacharissa:"—

"Pygmalion's fate reversed is mine;
His marble took both flesh and blood;
All that I worshiped as divine,
That beauty—*now 'tis understood*—
Appears to have no more of life
Than that whereof he framed his wife."

And the Puritan Stubbes, in 1658, observes:—

"And first I will begin to touch
Upon this daubing paint;
Their pride that way it is so much,
It makes my Muse grow faint."

The Court ladies of Charles II used paint very freely.

The author of "England's Vanity" (1683) is very severe upon the subjects of paint. He ends his remarks thus:—"The French have a good litany: 'From beef without mustard, a servant which overvalues himself, and *from a woman which painteth*, good Lord, deliver us.'"

Mr. Fairholt says Spanish paper was used for the purpose. It was made up into little books, and a leaf was torn out, and rubbed upon the cheeks, the vermilion powder which covered it being thus transferred to the face.

In the *Spectator* (1711), an unfortunate husband complains:—"As for my dear, never man was so enamored as I was of her fair forehead, neck, and arms, as well as the bright jet of her hair; but, to my great astonishment, I found they were all the effect of art. Her skin is so tarnished by the practice, that, when she first wakes in the morning, she scarce seems young enough to be the mother of her whom I carried to bed the night before. I shall take the liberty to part with her the first opportunity, unless her father will make her portion suitable to her real, not her assumed countenance." Walpole says that Lady Mary Wortley Montagu not only used the cheapest white paint she could get, but left it on her skin so long that it was obliged to be scraped off her face. Beautiful Lady Coventry's husband used to chase her round the dinner-table, that he might remove the obnoxious color with a napkin!

Respecting face-painting in modern times, we know from advertisements that it is extensively practised. Some paints were particularly used by actors. M'me Rachel, in her examination before the Insolvent Debtors' Court in 1862, stated that her *profession* was a lucrative one, and that she sometimes obtained more than twenty guineas for enamelling a lady's face. So that a lady may be swarthy or wrinkled, withered or sallow, and yet appear before the world in the blooming graces of sweet sixteen, and

"With curious arts dim charms revive,
And triumph in the bloom of fifty-five."

We certainly prefer

"A woman's face with Nature's own hand painted."

A fashion analagous to that of painting, and which prevailed about the same time, was that of wearing black patches cut in various shapes. Glapthorne, in his *Lady's Privilege* (1640), says:—"Look you, signor, if 't be a lover's part you are to act, take a black spot or two. I can furnish you; 't will make your face more amorous, and appear more gracious in your mistress' eyes." In a rare broadside, printed in 1646, styled "The Picture of an Anglish Anticke," we have a copper-plate of a first-rate exquisite in the period, who has his face spotted with patches. But this was only an old custom revived, for the practice was fashionable with the Roman dame in the latter days of the Empire. Regulus, a famous Roman lawyer, used to anoint his right or left eye, and wear a white patch over the right side or the left of his forehead, as he was to plead either for the plaintiff or defendant.

In "Wit Restored," a poem printed in 1658, we are told of a lady:—

"Her patches are of every cut,
For pimples and for scars;
Here's all the wandering planets' signs,
And some of the fixed stars,
Already gummed, to make them stick,
They need no other sky."

There is a curious engraving of a lady with patches in the form of triangles, half-moons, stars, and crosses, in the title-page to a sermon by Andrew Jones, entitled *Morbus Satanicus*; or The Sin of Pride (15th ed. 1666), in which he speaks of it as a common custom with our proud ladies "to spot their faces with black patches." Mr. Pepys, it appears, did not object to them, for he declared that his wife with two or three patches loked far handsomer than the Princess Henrietta. The same gentleman says that the Duchess of Newcastle wore many patches "because of pimples about her mouth." The author of "God's Voice against Pride in Apparel" (1683) says that the black patches remind him of plague-spots:—"And methinks the mourning-coach and horses, all in black, and plying in their foreheads, stand ready harnessed to whirl them to Acheron, though I pity poor Charon for the darkness of the night, since the moon on the cheek is all an eclipse, and the poor stars on the temples are clouded in sables, and no comfort left him but the lozenges on his chin, which, if he pleases, he may pick off for his cold."

A writer in the *World*, for 1754, says:—"Though I have seen with patience the cap diminishing to the size of a patch, I have not with the same unconcern observed the patch enlarging itself to the size of a cap. It is with great sorrow that I already see it in possession of that beautiful mass of blue which borders upon the eye. Should it increase on the side of that exquisite feature, what an eclipse have we to dread! But surely it is to be hoped that the ladies will not give up that place to a plaster which the brightest jewel in the universe would want lustre to supply." The present generation may possibly witness a revival of the fashion, as it has witnessed the reappearance of the hoops, high-heeled boots, long gloves, etc., of the Gregorian period. All we can say is, *We hope not.*—*Chambers' Journal.*

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134.

—General Longstreet went South yesterday.

—There was a large meeting of Irish Republicans in Albany last night.

—The official majority for the Republican State ticket in Ohio is 17,362.

—The Treasury Department yesterday received a specimen of cannel coal from Alaska.

—Mr. Charles J. Wolbert, one of the oldest auctioneers of this city, died last evening.

—It is thought in Washington that General Grant will return from the West in about two weeks.

—The First National Bank of Pittsburg has decreased its security for public deposits to $50,000.

—Charles E. Gilbert, a murderer, sentenced to the Connecticut State prison for life, escaped yesterday.

—William G. Kirkman, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Northern Texas, was murdered on the 7th instant.

—The ferry boat King's County was burned to the water's edge, at New York, last night. Loss, $70,000; insured.

—The Republican Congressional Executive Committee have circulated 4,000,000 documents during the campaign.

—Charles Huston, 70 years of age, was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Erie Railroad, near Elmira, yesterday.

—The centennial anniversary of the dedication of the first Methodist church in America was held in New York on Sunday.

—Chief Justice Chase denounces as a forgery the letter alleged to have been written by him on the 17th instant to Alexander Long.

—Ex-Secretary of the Navy J. P. Kennedy, of Maryland, will preside over a Grant and Colfax meeting in Baltimore on Saturday night.

—A man named McPherson assaulted a colored man in Boston on Saturday evening. The latter shot McPherson, inflicting a fatal wound.

—For the week ending the 3d proximo 252 patents will be issued from the Patent Office. Last week 380 applications and 40 caveats were filed.

—In addition to his present duties, Brevet Major-General Ingalls has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

—The Revenue Supervisors for Virginia and West Virginia left Washington yesterday for Richmond, to make a thorough examination of revenue matters in those districts.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Mr. Gladstone has concluded his personal canvass in South Lancashire.

It is believed that the Ministry will only retire before a large Liberal majority in the next Houses.

The Swedish Polar expedition has returned home after penetrating 82 degrees north latitude.

FLORENCE, Oct. 26.—A line of steamers between some Italian port and New York is projected, to accommodate the increasing trade in fruit.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Later Rio Janeiro advices state that the United States steamer Wasp had arrived at Montevideo with Mr. Washburn, the American Minister to Paraguay, on board. Mr. Washburn has protested against the violation of the American Legation at Asuncion, in Paraguay, forty persons having been unlawfully seized there under the American flag.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Lersundi has received satisfactory news from Manzanilla. Two hundred insurrectionists had surrendered to the troops. A detachment of troops sent to meet the insurgents at Tunas had fought a battle on the outskirts of the town, and dispersed the insurrectionists. The troops captured their cannon, flag, and correspondence. The latest intelligence from the interior reports that the Government is acting with vigor. The rebels are sacking and robbing the plantations.

The reinforcements sent from Havana had not yet arrived at the scene of disturbance. It is reported that the negroes with the insurgents have under them white servants, whom they compel to address them as masters.

The telegraph wires have been cut twelve times within ten days. The insurrection is confined to a small district in the interior. The rest of the island is quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

United States Treasurer Spinner

has written a letter to John C. Hamilton, of New York city, son of old Alexander Hamilton, in which he reviews Seymour's speech at Rochester in regard to distributing the national currency, and proves Seymour guilty of making gross misstatements. It is very personal besides and will attract great attention from the high position of both parties, who were once warm friends and active workers in the Democratic party.

Appointed Storekeepers.

Joseph L. Neill was to day appointed Storekeeper of the First district, and George S. Tarrett Storekeeper of the Second district of Pennsylvania.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—A man named McPherson assaulted a black man named White on Saturday evening, when the latter shot McPherson, inflicting a fatal wound. White surrendered himself, claiming to have acted in self-defense.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Eugene Kurtz was arraigned before Alderman Beitler on the charge of larceny of a pocket-book.

Eliza Magee testified:—I live No. 27 S. Tenth street; I keep a bedding store; I had my pocket book, containing $165, stolen from me in my store on the 20th of June; two gentlemen came in on the 12th of June and priced mattresses; they said they wished to get one for a lady; on the following Saturday a Mr. Dunn came in and asked if a card I had given them was the name of a gentleman I was speaking to; they stated they wished to see some mattresses; they asked me to raise a mattress, and while doing so I suppose my money was taken; two weeks since the prisoner came in and said his name was Eugene Kurtz, and had heard I had lost $165, and he wished to have it settled; shortly afterwards a person representing himself as Kurtz's brother came in; they said they wished to settle the affair amicably; I told them to call the following Friday; I have not seen them since till to-day.

J. H. Kurtz testified—I live No. 1021 Market street; my son has been away from the city three months; I told him there was a warrant out for his arrest; it was concerning an old affair; I wrote to him two weeks after, and told him it was not the Lancaster affair; it was a new difficulty; he then came back and said he would face the old lady, and he did so.

Held in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

—Alexander Levy had a hearing on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

John T. Elliot testified—The defendant on the 16th of October came into my place and asked me to cash a check for $26·70; I said I not know him; he asked me to go into Mr. Hunt's and he would guarrantee the check was correct; after coming back I cashed it, and he said he wished to get a silk dress and gave me a check for it; on taking it to the bank they knew nothing about it.

Adam Brink testified he had cashed a check for him for $23·22, and the defendant said his name was not Bonnesell.

Mr. Griffiths testified that the defendant on the 17th of October got goods to the amount of $28·70, and gave a check for it; he asked for a friend of mine; the check is worthless.

Mrs. H. Pancoast testified—I keep a hotel No. 1117 Filbert street; I know defendant; he boarded with me and did not pay me; he also borowed $7 from me; he owes $4·20 for board; he said he was an insurance agent.

Patrick Smith testified—The defendant purchased goods and gave a bogus check for $22·38. Committed.

—The estimates of cost for maintenance of the Almshouse for the ensuing year are:—

Hospital Department	$37,070
Insane Department	10,260
Children's Asylum	2,700
House generally	240,935
Manufacturing department	24,400
Farm and Blockley estate	11,700
Out-door expenses	46 830
Out-door poor relief	60,990
Total	$430,845

The population of the Almshouse on Saturday last was 3121, which is an increase of 155 over the corresponding period of last year.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last night in their Hall. The result of the election of officers and a Board of Managers, which had been in progress during the day, was reported as follows:—President, Peter L. Simons; Vice-Presidents, John Wanamaker, Arthur M. Burton, George W. Eddy, George W. Mears, Charles A. Duy; Treasurer, Thomas Tolman; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Marshall; Recording Secretary, Robert Simpson; Registering Secretary, C. E. Elmes.

—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania held a special meeting on Saturday, the President, John W. Wallace, in the chair. The death of Mr. Casper Souder, Jr., was announced by Mr. John A. McAllister, who submitted a series of resolutions expressive of the loss the Society had sustained, which were unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to transmit the resolutions to the family of the deceased.

—The Washington Hose Company of Charlestown, Mass., yesterday visited many places of public interest. To-day they will be taken to the Wissahickon.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 24 | MOON SETS....2 28
SUN SETS....5 03 | HIGH WATER....11 15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 9
Pereire	Havre	New York	Oct. 10
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 15

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Oct. 29
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 31
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 7
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 29
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Oct. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 5
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Nov. 6
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Nov. 10
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Nov. 14

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Frank E. Allen, Norton, Gardiner, John Rommel Jr.
Schr John Compton, Childs, Dighton, do.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, 11 days from Portsmouth, Va., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Thos. Patterson Maller, 10 days from Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Sallie C. Morton, Morton, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Clyde, Gage, from Boston.
Pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell, Long, from the Delaware Breakwater, to repair and refit for the winter cruise.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Serlan Star, Crosby, cleared at New York yesterday for Cork for orders, via Philadelphia.
Barque Irma, Cummins, at Fernandina, Fla., 20th inst. from New York.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, at Cardenas 14th inst., from Zara via Havana.
Brig Angelia, Brown, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Brig Lije Houghton, Morton, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 23d inst.
Brig Monticello, Hosmer, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, from Cronstadt for Boston, in the Sound 8th inst.
Schr Mischief, Conway, at Matanzas 12th inst. from Bahia Honda, and cleared for Philadelphia.
Schr E. A. Conant, Brauthers, for Philadelphia, at Havana 17th inst.
Schr George Kilborn Stanley, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 23d inst.
Schr Plandome, Edwards, cleared at Georgetown, S. C. 20th inst. for Marcuses, P. R.
Schr M. A. Tyler, hence, at Richmond 24th inst.
Schr A. M. Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.
Schr Emma O. Finney, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 22d inst.
Schr Maggie McNeil, Snow, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schrs Benj Strong, Brown, from Providence, and Spray, Martin, from Norwich, both for Philadelphia, at New York 25th inst.
Schr Edward De Hart, from Boston for Philadelphia, put into Norfolk 23d inst., with loss of anchors. Anchors and chains were despatched by steam to her on Saturday last.
Schr Sam'l Fish, Teel, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schrs Morning Star, Lynch, hence for New Haven; J. B. Allen Case do. for Norwich; Henry Price, Garrison, do. for Plymouth; A. T. Praul Brower; M. A. Reed, Benson; and J. Truman, Gibbs, do. for New Bedford; Sarah Thomas, Arnold, do. for Beverly Rescue, Willis; Transit, Rackett; J. Payne, Right; T. Lake Adams; Annie Magee, Jones; Elizabeth, Hawkins; and M. A. Brier, Fleming, do. for Boston; E. H. Atwood, Higgins; Evergreen, Bayles; and Village Queen, Johnson, do. for Providence; Anna Myrick, Stevens, do. for Provincetown; E. B. Wharton, Wharton, do. for ——; Nightingale, Beebe, do. for New London; S. L. Crocker, do. for Taunton; O. F. Hawley, Phinney, do. for Somerset; and C. & C. Brooks, do. for New Haven, at New York 25th inst.
Schr Delment, Gates, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 24th inst.
Schr North Pacific, Erickson, hence, at Providence 24th inst.
Schrs Samuel Dexter, Teel, hence for Salem; Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, from Portland for Philadelphia; L. B. Ives, Bowditch, hence for New Bedford; and Sarah Clark, Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 23d inst.
Schr George S. Repplier, Miller, hence, at Alexandria 23d inst.
Schr Mary Louisa, Hamilton, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 23d inst.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, from Boston for Philadelphia, stranded on Townsend Inlet, registered 211 tons; was built at Gloucester, N. J., in 1855, and hailed from Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER.

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 5 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 11

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 22m

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz.:—

10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed sacks.
10,000 Pillow Ticks.
10,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
15,000 Gowns.
18,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Knox, Lieutenant 21st Infantry, A. C. S., Petersburg, Va., on THURSDAY, October 29, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for all the FRESH BEEF required at Petersburg, Va., for six months from November 1, 1868, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct. The beef to be delivered there on the order of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at that place, of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the cattle slaughtered to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of forequarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hindquarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Bidders are requested to be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds for the fulfilment of their contract.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Fresh Beef, at Petersburg, Va." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bids for good cause.

Conditions, requirements, payments, etc. etc., as heretofore.

By command of Brevet Major General Stoneman,
W. A. ELDERKIN,
Brevet Major and Chief Com. of Subsistence, First Military District. Office, No. 1215 CARY Street, Richmond, Va. 10 26 2t

IMPROVED BALTIMORE

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Illuminating Doors and Windows,

AND

Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.

The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. S. CLARK,

No. 1008 MARKET STREET,

10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1723 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—W. E. SIAS & CO., Lessees.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the brilliant and youthful artists, the
WORRELL SISTERS,
WORRELL SISTERS,
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, and JENNIE,
IN
COMIC OPERA,
AT
POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.
POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.
THIS EVENING,
OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS OPERA,
rendered in English,
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with all the original music,
NEW COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, ETC.
SATURDAY,
ONLY GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 27,
Second Week of the Eminent Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
HOUSE CROWDED TO THE DOME!
Second Night of an entirely new and Romantic Sensational Drama, in five acts, adapted and written expressly for Mr. Davenport, entitled
FLOR BRANDO,
embodying scenes in London and Paris at the present day; also the
WILD LIFE OF THE GIPSY TRIBES,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT in Four Characters.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8
THE RUSH UNABATED! HOUSES CROWDED!
LAST WEEK OF LOTTA AND FIRE-FLY.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
FIRE-FLY,
With Great Cast and Fine Effects,
Fire-fly.....LOTTA
With Songs, Dances and Drum Solo.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—LAST FIRE-FLY MATINEE.
MONDAY NEXT—HE'S GOT MONEY.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
CARL SERTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRA MATINEES,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.
Subscription Tickets, admitting to thirty Concerts.....$5.
Package of four Tickets.....$1.
Single Admission.....50 cents.
For sale at Carl Sentz's Office (Boner's store), No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at Mark Hassler's Office, No. 214 S. Eighth street. Engagements for Concerts, Commencements, Balls, Private Parties, etc., can be made at the offices. 10 14 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTGOMERY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

FERDINAND PAUWELS' GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
"THE NEW REPUBLIC;"
OR,
EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
Now on Exhibition in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (Eastern Galleries.) 10 23 3w

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

ATLANTIC GARDEN THEATRE.—CALLOWHILL STREET, BELOW FIFTH.
LAST WEEK OF HORSE DRAMA.
FRENCH SPY.
KATE RAYMOND AND BLACK BESS. [10 27 5t*

THE OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

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PRESIDENT.
PETER A. KEYSER,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
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TREASURER.
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SECRETARY.

MANAGERS,
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THE "OLD OAKS" CEMETERY

Is situated on the Township Line road, at the intersection of Nicetown lane, and embraces Sixty-nine Acres of romantically beautiful land. It is the estate known for many years as "Old Oaks," late the country seat of John Tucker

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1868.

Free Speech in the South.

GENERAL GRANT'S habitual reticence in regard to his plans for the future has only been broken in reference to one subject, since the publication of his letter of acceptance. In the course of a conversation about the Camilla butchery, he quietly remarked to a friend that if he is elected President "all men will be permitted to speak their honest convictions wherever they may be within the boundaries of the United States." This declaration is of the highest importance. Notwithstanding the stern lessons taught to the Rebels, they have not yet learned the virtue of toleration, and the common law of the ruling classes of the South is that every Republican must be crushed out at all hazards. Emigration is necessary to reclaim that region since its double devastation by slavery and war. The people of the South, of all parties, have even a deeper interest than the men of the North in its reclamation, and the prosperity of the entire country is dependent in a large degree upon the rapidity of its recuperation. There is an abundance of fertile land which impoverished owners would be glad to sell for a very small sum per acre. Many cotton plantations would be disposed of at a mere tithe of their former value. There are many mineral treasures, valuable water-powers, and eligible town sites offered to purchasers on terms which would be considered in the North ridiculously low for similar property. But there is a custom, which has gained all the force of a law, of attaching to all these properties a disgraceful condition. He who buys must be a Democrat, or incur the vengeful wrath of his Southern neighbors. If he mingles in politics at all, it must be as a champion of slavery and treason.

It might be possible for a Republican to escape active persecution in some communities by maintaining a strict reserve, but even this policy would excite suspicion; and the free citizens of the North are so accustomed to the enjoyment of an unquestioned right to freely discuss public affairs, that no man feels like putting a padlock upon his lips at the bidding of brutal barbarians. The man of Northern birth who emigrates to the South and openly advocates Republican principles becomes at once an object of the most intense hatred. From the outset he must encounter every form of social ostracism and social antagonism. If he is a merchant, the faithful are besought not to purchase goods of a "Black Republican." If he is a planter, his brother planters improve every possible opportunity to entangle him in difficulties and disputes; and if they should result in a fatal quarrel, the neighborhood resounds with rejoicings if the Republican is killed, while if the Republican should despatch his antagonist he must prepare to encounter the worst puishment which bigoted foes can inflict under their favorite Lynch law code. Thousands of Northern men have sought to establish themselves in the South since the war. Many have been murdered outright. Others have been plundered and persecuted in the most shameful manner. None have escaped serious danger, save those who fraternized with the rampant Rebels and swelled the chorus of their eulogies of Lee, Johnson, Blair, and Seymour. And yet these short-sighted victims of their own persecutions complain of their continued poverty! With one breath they deplore the absence of labor and capital, and with the next they utter anathemas against the men who are able to advance their material prosperity to a much more exalted level than it ever reached before the war, and whose assistance is only withheld because, under the Andy Johnson *régime*, it can only be extended under degrading conditions. General Grant, in announcing that hereafter "all men will be permitted to speak their honest convictions wherever they may be within the boundaries of the United States," gives an assurance that the great obstacle to a thorough, beneficent, and complete industrial and political reconstruction of the South will soon be removed. Free speech in that region will speedily dissipate the delusions by which it has hitherto been spell-bound. Honest men of all colors and all parties will have an opportunity of hearing the vital truths which the old Democratic leaders never uttered, nor permitted other and better men to speak on Southern soil. And whatever be the result of the future contests of that region, the folly and injustice of persecuting political adversaries, even unto death will be abandoned, and Republicans will be freely permitted to participate in the development of the States which have been so deeply injured by the Democracy.

"How to Carry Pennsylvania."

THE New York *World's* arithmetic is excelled in intricacy and ingenuity only by the famous mathematical vagaries of Mr. William A. Wallace. In a recent article with the caption "How to carry Pennsylvania," it almost rivalled Wallace by figuring up the result of October 13th into a Democratic victory. "Obviously," says the *World*, "the proper figures for comparison with this year's vote are those of the year in which the greatest vote was polled previously to that of 1868; these are the vote for Governor in 1866." The wherefore of this is decidedly a novel one—"since it (the vote of 1868) is the largest ever cast in the State!" But when we look closely at the figures which the *World* is endeavoring to muddle, we discover another cause—the Democratic increase over the vote of 1867 was but 53,640, while the Republican increase was fully 64,240. A comparison under such circumstances is evidently distasteful to the *World;* it prefers to glance at the vote of 1866, for with that as a basis Democracy turns out an increase of 31,295, and Republicanism only 23,790, making the Democratic percentage 10·7 and the Republican 7·7.

From all of which the *World* is led to regard the result of the late election as little short of a Democratic triumph, and the certain presage of an unquestioned victory on November 3d. An unsophisticated arithmetician might suppose that the *World* hoped to see this result brought about in the ordinary way by the lapse of time, the votes of the two parties continuing to increase at the relative rate of one hundred and seven Democrats to every seventy-seven Republicans, which would bring us into the Democratic millennium as soon as the total vote of the State reaches a round million. But this system of arithmetical progression is altogether too slow for the *World*, and so it proposes to swell the Democratic masses on the geometrical principle, by proselyting three Republicans in each election division in the State, between this time and the 3d of November. This process looks very simple, and the *World* naively asks: "Why cannot it be done?" We do not wish to discourage such fond hopes, and will confess that perhaps it may be done. But in what occupation does the *World* expect the working men of the Republican party to be engaged while the unterrified are at their proselyting task? The answer to this query quite knocks the mathematical wind out of the *World*, and leaves its figures in a very shaky condition. First, the *World* cried out that all was lost unless Seymour and Blair should be suppressed. Then, finding that nothing of the kind could be done, it called out lustily for the reserves. To this appeal Andrew Johnson alone responded; and now, with the same ruin staring them in the face that confronted them on the morning of October 14th, they beg that only three Republicans in each election division shall turn about and desert their colors just after one grand victory and on the eve of another! This is the latest and most unique "How to carry Pennsylvania" for the Hampton-Democracy. Let the true men of the State stand firm and all will be well.

"The New Republic."

THERE is now on exhibition in the eastern gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts a large and pretentious picture, which is worthy of notice both on account of its very remarkable merits and its very palpable defects. The artist, Ferdinand Pauwels, has considerable reputation in Europe, although he is comparatively unknown on this side of the Atlantic. In the present work he attempts to give an allegorical representation of the new order of things in the great American Republic since the Emancipation Proclamation blotted out slavery, and made the stars and stripes of the national ensign really symbols of freedom and equality for all men, and since the passage of the Homestead law opened the uncultivated lands of the great West to the industry of the people of every nation who might be disposed to seek their fortunes under the favorable auspices and ample opportunities afforded by a free, enlightened, and powerful Government.

The Republic is symbolized by a stately female figure, draped in blue and red, and upriten from a canopied throne, overshadowed by intermingled palm and banana branches, emblematic of peace and plenty. Her left hand rests upon the parchment roll of the Emancipation Proclamation, and her right is extended with a gesture of power and benignity over a group of figures principally composed of emancipated slaves. Washington and a group of Continental soldiers stand on the right of the throne, and on the left is Lincoln, with his hand also resting upon the Emancipation Proclamation, the great act of his administration. These figures form a group by themselves at the top of a richly carpeted flight of stairs. On the right of the composition a throng of men, women, and children, chiefly negroes, with their chains stricken off, and in a variety of expressive attitudes, are assembled about the foot of the throne; and in the distance is seen the Capitol, with its dome lost among the clouds. Henry Ward Beecher is introduced in the midst of this group, to indicate the Christianizing and educating influences of the "New Republic." On the left Galusha A. Grow, the mover of the Homestead act in the House of Representatives, is represented in the act of welcoming immigrants of every nation under the sun; and for this portion of the picture a harbor, with its ships and other signs of commercial industry, forms an appropriate background.

Allegory is, as a general rule, one of the most difficult and one of the most unsatisfactory forms of art; and we confess to having an entire and cordial sympathy with the popular aversion for it. We think that such distaste is founded on good and substantial reasons, and it is a matter of no wonderment whatever that the ludicrous side of this remarkably fine painting should be the first to strike the spectator, and that it should be sufficient to obscure its many noble qualities. An allegorical work, to be worth anything at all, in the best artistic sense, requires genius not only of the very highest order but of a very peculiar kind, and even then it will appeal to a very limited audience, and must rest its claims for perpetuity of fame on the appreciation of the few rather than on the applause of the many. Leaving the technical merits of this picture out of the question, we have looked in vain for any imaginative qualities in it which would entitle it to be considered as a great work of art. We do not think we are entirely devoid of imagination, and our strong admiration for what is good in the picture tempts us to strain a point in favor of the artist, and to award him all possible praise. A candid and careful consideration of the subject however, and an attentive study of the painting, force us to the conclusion that the work itself is deficient in the quality we have named. If even of any value, which we doubt, this allegorical idea which M. Pauwels has elaborated in a large and carefully executed picture has become commonplace in the last degree from figuring in the illustrated papers, at the headings of newspapers, on cigar boxes, and on transparencies. The comparison of the picture to a transparency is not inapt, for that is what would be the first idea to strike almost any spectator at the first glance. We do not intend this remark for a sneer, but we are convinced that if Mr. Pauwels had seen as many transparencies as we have, he would either not have painted his "New Republic" at all, or else he would have made it something very different from what it now is. We understand that the picture was painted to order, and is in a great measure from data and ideas furnished from this side of the Atlantic. With these facts understood, and that the work was intended for a market, we can make proper allowances for its shortcomings.

Passing over the points we have mentioned we think that the idea of a republic is very faintly suggested, if at all. A European artist, of course, here labors under peculiar disadvantages; and it is not surprising that M. Pauwels, following the lead of his traditional education, should have represented his "New Republic" from an anti-American and decidedly European standpoint. In spite of the extent of canvas covered and the multitude of figures introduced, there is no largeness, breadth, or majesty in the design. The American Republic, that embraces a continent, is idealized on the model of a seven-by-nine German principality; and, to take a an irreverent view of the allegory, the carpeted pyramid of steps looks like a stump platform set up on a ten-acre lot for a Fourth-of-July celebration, or one of those emblematic structures we sometimes see in Democratic processions, with the Goddess of Liberty seated trembling on the apex, and surrounded by "beautiful young ladies" representing the different States of our glorious Union. The emblematic figure of the Republic, with her bright-colored robes, her gorgeously canopied throne and her gold-embroidered ermined mantle, is suggestive of regal state rather than republican simplicity. The introduction of Messrs. Grow and Beecher, which has been not a little ridiculed by the New York critics, is probably a cisatlantic inspiration, for which we can readily forgive the artist. As an allegorical representation of a great subject, we consider this picture a failure from whatever point of view we look at it, and whatever allowances we make with regard to the artist's want of facilities; and we cannot help feelings of regret that so much excellent work should have been bestowed when the chances of success were so rare as almost to make failure a certainty. We can readily understand that M. Pauwels could paint a congenial historical or poetical subject admirably, and we wish that he had been introduced to the American public in some work better adapted to show what the qualities and extent of his genius really are than the one at present under consideration.

With regard to the technical merits of "The New Republic," we have but little to say, except in the way of hearty and sincere admiration. In execution, drawing, color, and composition, it is one of the very best paintings that has ever been exhibited in the United States; and for these qualities we commend it to the careful study of our artists, amateurs, and connoisseurs, with the assurance that they will find in it much that will profit them. The group on the right of the picture is rather confused, and the Continental soldiers in the rear of Washington might have been made to look less like the half dozen supernumeraries who usually constitute a stage army, drawn up on dress parade, and Mr. Lincoln's figure would not have been less imposing if the face was not so sallow, and if he had been represented in plain broadcloth without his actions being idealized by the addition of an academic gown, such as he certainly never wore or had any idea of wearing.

These, however, are comparatively slight blemishes, and do not materially detract from the merits of the work. One of the negroes—a strongly drawn picture in the foreground—has a jetty black complexion never seen outside of a minstrel hall, and decidedly suggestive of burnt cork. But with this exception M. Pauwels has been successful with his negroes. All types are represented, from the ebon hue of the native-born African to the clear brunette of the quadroon. And this success is the more remarkable from the fact that he studied this class of subjects almost if not entirely from photographs. A mulatto with his hand on a plough and his quadroon wife by his side, on the right of the picture, are admirable in drawing, color, and expression, and not less meritorious is the figure of a negro, nude to the waist, and holding a spade in his hand, who kneels at the foot of the stairs near the centre.

In the eager-eyed, longing, and hopeful troop of immigrants who hurry up to the foot of the throne on the left to receive the welcome extended by Mr. Grow, the characteristics of the different nationalities are finely indicated although, as might be expected, the artist has been most happy in the representation of his own countrymen and women. The two fair faced, full fleshed German women, one of them with a baby in her arms, and leading a beautiful boy by the hand, are particularly captivating. The bold, vigorous painting in all these figures is something that it is a delight to see; and the rich glowing color, the tone and general effect of the picture, are things that we might grow enthusiastic about. As an illustration of his subject, M. Pauwel's work falls short very short of the highest excellence, but as a painting it deserves to be studied and admired by every lover of art, and as a tribute of respect to a great people from a distinguished foreign artist, that consideration which we think we can best show for it by a candid statement of our opinion of its defects as well as its merits. The picture is one that will give the artist a high reputation in this country, and we shall be anxious to see other of his works on subjects better suited to the expression of his abilities.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"F; or, Branded," at the Walnut.

Last evening a crowded audience was in attendance at the Walnut Street Theatre to witness the first performance of a new play, announced as "sensational and dramatic," divided into the standard number of five acts, and christened with the taking title of *F; or, Branded.* We were present amid that throng of spectators for the purpose of giving our readers some idea of what the new drama is like, and we are mortified at being obliged to confess that we feel utterly incompetent to the task of writing a criticism upon it. When we left the theatre we had a faint glimmering of an idea as to what it was all about, but in attempting to arrange our thoughts for the purpose of putting them on paper our impressions and recollections have become so much mixed that we fear we will be utterly unintelligible if we endeavor to analyze and dissect the performance in regular critical style. One strong point the play has, and that is unfathomableness; and we are almost ready to wager our best Sunday hat that the man who wrote it cannot himself tell, in a plain, straightforward, and understandable manner, what it all means. In this respect the new drama is unrivalled. We have seen pieces before that required a considerable amount of mental exertion to disentangle the plot, but the thing could generally be done if we only brought all our faculties to bear upon it with a resolute determination to succeed, but this time we are baffled, defeated, and completely at fault: the author of *F* has propounded a dramatic conundrum which we cannot guess, so we give it up, and acknowledge that he has the best of us.

The drama commences with a mystery There are several mysteries in each of the acts and it ends mysteriously. None of these mysteries are solved, and we believe them to be unsolvable. "Duke Tyrrell," who is apparently the hero of the piece—we arrive at this conclusion from the fact that the character is personated by Mr. Davenport—is branded on the palm of his right hand with the letter F, for having committed a forgery. This "Tyrrell" is a gipsy, whether by birth or adoption we were unable, to make out. He loves "Shira," also known as "Catterina Holme," who is the daughter of a rich baronet who has murdered "Tyrrell's" father. "Tyrrell" loves "Shira," but she marries somebody else, and he follows her up, bent on revenge. There is another "Catterina," however, who also turns out to be "Sir Glenhelm Holme's" daughter, and the daughter of the Emperor Napoleon I at the same time. Both of these facts are substantiated in a clear and more unmistakable manner than any other in the play; for "Tyrrell" informs "Sir Glenhelm" that "Catterina Holme" is not his daughter; that "Catterina Buona" is the daughter of Napoleon; and the old man exclaims, "She is my child! she is my child!" thus establishing his own identity with that of Napoleon I. But this is clearly an impossibility, according to all ordinary rules of evidence; for the events are supposed to take place at the present day, as is proved by a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon III, which is plotted in an underground cabaret in Paris, in the third act. To disentangle this complication of events and combinations of personages is a task beyond our power of performance. "Tyrrell" appears at various times in different disguises, under the names of "Felix Reybauld," "Montanti," and "Hector de Riviere," and he participates in the conspiracy against Napoleon III and other mysterious doings, but whether as a spy on the actions of others or as an actual conspirator we do not understand, and he is followed up by "Mistress Strang," a gipsy woman, and mother of one or both of the "Catterinas," who frustrates all of his deep-laid plans as fast as he perfects them, but why she does so, or why she hates "Tyrrell," are points upon which the dramatist has left us in the dark. We commend this drama as a curiosity to our play-going readers, and we believe that they will derive entertainment in endeavoring to unravel its tangled threads equal to what they would over the intricacies of a Chinese puzzle; and if any one succeeds in discovering what it is all about they will confer a favor by letting us know, as we are interested in the subject, and would be pleased to know that there is something in it after all, notwithstanding the fact that we were unable to find it out.

We should judge from internal evidence that this piece is a dramatization of a novel, probably one of Pierce Egan's, but we are not sufficiently familiar with all the literature of that class to decide what novel has suffered.

"The Grand Duchess" in English.

The Worrell Sisters and their New York Theatre Company brought out their English version of Offenbach's opera of *The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* at the Chesnut Street Theatre last evening. We will give a full criticism of the performance of these ladies and their troupe to morrow.

The City Entertainments.

AT THE CHESNUT the Worrell Sisters will appear this evening in their English version of *The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein.*

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "Fire-fly."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will personate the four characters of "Duke Tyrrell," "Felix Reybauld," "Montanti," and "Hector de Riviere" this evening in the new sensation drama of *F; or, Branded.*

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an entertaining variety performance this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's orchestra matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday, will be distinguished by the production of Mendelssohn's great *Reformation Symphony.* In order to give this great work with the best possible effect, Messrs. Sentz and Hassler have secured the co-operation and personal assistance of a large delegation of the principal instrumentalists of the New York Philharmonic Society, who will be in attendance to participate in the performance on Saturday afternoon.

Musical Items.

—The exciting musical event in Paris has been the return of Adelina Patti, who appeared on the 1st as "Lucia," and on the 3d as "Gilda" in Verdi's *Rigoletto.* Naturally there was no little curiosity, in welcoming back the greatest lyric actress and singer of her age, to see the *prima donna* who had become a marquise. Not that such an event has been unprecedented, for there are Sontag, De la Grange, Stoltz, Cruvelli, Clara Novello, Miss Paton, Miss Stephens and others to cite as titled singers; but some of these retired from the stage on acquiring their honors. The enthusiasm with which the Diva was greeted may easily be conceived by those who know what the auditory of the Italian Opera House is when once excited. The universal remark was that her voice had gained in richness and roundness and her style in taste and in precision.

—The intended production of Wagner's *Rienzi* at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris, has been impeded by unexpected difficulties. The authorities object to the representation of a successful revolution in Rome, and they also disapprove of the cry "Vive Orsini!" which is continually heard in the opera.

—Mr. Max Strakosch has been induced to change slightly his prescribed programme for Miss Kellogg, and he has concluded to present her in a complete opera. Yesterday evening and to-night she appears at the Academy of Music, New York, in the *Barber of Seville.*

—The San Carlo, at Naples, was to reopen on the 15th instant. Two new operas were to be produced—*Giovanni II di Napoli*, by Petrella, and *Alba d'Oro*, by Vincenzo Battista.

—The *Mignon* of M. Ambrose Thomas is winning its way to public favor in Germany. It is to be produced both in Berlin and Vienna.

—Miss Minnie Hauck, the young American prima donna, was announced to appear on the 24th instant at the Covent Garden, London.

—Madame Anna Bishop, who is now giving concerts in Australia, has married again.

—Madame La Grange will sing in Newark, N. J., this evening.

Dramatic Items.

—*Undine*, with Bonfanti and Betty Rigl as the principal danseuses, is being performed at the Theatre Comique, Boston, to the delight of the "hubbites."

—A new sensational drama by Chandos Fulton, entitled *Nina; or, Woman's Constancy*, is to be brought out at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, this evening.

—A dramatization of Wilkie Collins' novel of "The Moonstone" will very shortly be produced at the Chicago Museum.

—Marietta Ravel is performing in Cincinnati in the *Angel of Midnight.*

—Edwin Booth concluded a very successful engagement at the Boston Theatre on Saturday.

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NEW YORKISMS.

Methodist Episcopal Centennial Celebration—A Bishop's Consecration at Grace Church—Political Debate at Tammany Hall—Fenian Row in the Bowery—A Shoal of Celebrities—Last Week's Importations—The New Steinway Hall—Rejoicings of the "Adventists"—A Winter Garden Palace Escapade—Brick Pomeroy's "Democrat"—Thirty Years' Confidence Operators—The Rosenberg Naturalization Frauds, Etc. Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1868

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated on Sunday.

The occasion was interesting because the church is the first one established by the Methodists in this country, the building being dedicated October 30, 1768, just 100 years ago, and called "Wesley Chapel." "Wesley's clock" is still in the lecture-room of the present church, and is said to keep good time. Sunday's services commenced with a love-feast at 9 A. M., and the relation of religious experiences, and Bishop Janes preached the centennial sermon from the 6th and 8th verses of the 26th Psalm. The book from which the Bishop read his text was printed in 1611. Everything was antique, solid, time-beaten; and the principal speakers showed enough good Methodist breath to last for a hundred years more.

AT GRACE CHURCH

a bishop was consecrated, and the fashionable congregation, whose members Mr. Beecher stigmatizes as sending their cards to one another through their footmen, was fuller than ever.

The divine on whom the act of consecration was performed is Rev. Dr. Charles Franklin Robertson, S. T. D., elected Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri last September.

The ceremonies commenced at half-past ten, and were not over until nearly two; so that ritualism had a fair show.

A PUBLIC POLITICAL DEBATE

took place last night between Dr. Frederick Schatz and Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, at Tammany Hall.

Schatz, who is a candidate for elector on the Republican ticket, gave the challenge, and Ottendorfer, the Democratic candidate for the same office, accepted it.

Each of them had three-quarters of an hour allowed him to open his argument in, and a half an hour to close it.

Schatz' points, which he made good, were that th present Democracy is a spurious one; that its leaders are guilty of having instigated, aided, and abetted the Rebellion, and are responsible for the civil war; and that they have again made their party a tool of the Southern aristocracy.

A row occurred on Saturday evening at a

FENIAN MEETING

held in Military Hall, in the Bowery.

The supporters of George Francis Train for member of Congress from the Fifth district were listening to an address by a Fenian head-centre, Walsh by name. In the midst of an eloquent peroration the alarm was raised that two British spies were in the room.

Two luckless men, who happened to be pointed at as the spies in question, were seized and would probably have been beaten to death had they not managed to escape and taken refuge in a store, where they were rescued by the police.

It is rumored that we are soon to suffer from an invasion of

ACTORS, AUTHORS, AND SCULPTORS,

among whom are mentioned Charles Reade, Miss Braddon, Charlotte Cushman, Miss Emma Stebbins, Hans Christian Andersen, Anthony Trollope, Max Muller, and Miss Hosmer. These four couple would pair nicely together, though whether they are all coming in a bunch or not rumor doth not as yet commit herself by saying.

Last week the

IMPORTATIONS

at this port amounted to one and a half millions of dollars.

An Irishman named Kerrigan has been amusing himself with

SETTING HIS WIFE ON FIRE,

from the effects of which she died on Sunday at the New York Hospital.

For a long time they had been leading a dissatisfactory and distempered life together, and so he finally determined to wind up the busines on Saturday night while he was drunk and she not much better.

His business will probably be wound up as soon as he appears before the Grand Jury.

THE RECONSTRUCTED STEINWAY HALL

was formally opened on Saturday night, Theodore Thomas' grand orchestra performing, together with Madame La Grange.

This lady is beginning to be snubbed by the critics here.

She did very well last season because it was her first appearance after the lapse of a baker's dozen of years, but now they discover that she is all culture and no voice.

A delightful surprise during the evening was the first appearance of

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS,

who had not been expected to *debut* until last night. It appears, however, that she had yielded to the solicitations of Mr. Steinway, and consented to appear in the interval between the two parts of the concert. She is a lovely, poetic-looking lady, with an abundance of dark hair falling heavily on slender shoulders, and a pleasing, gentle, intellectual face.

Her voice is bell-clear and piano-sweet. She is a gentle tragedienne rather than a "great" one, for she was too soft a *Lady Macbeth* (she read the sleep-walking scene), and she was pretty near perfection in Tennyson's "May Queen."

She may become the fashion here, for last night the hall was well filled, and her reception was very warm indeed.

The religious sect of the

ADVENTISTS

here, whose headquarters are at the intersection of Grand and Allen streets, are exultant over the recent earth-rumblings of California.

They believe that the shaking epoch has arrived, and that the universal symptoms of it are only a question of time. In fact, nothing can "shake" them out of their belief.

Some months ago I had occasion to describe the

WINTER GARDEN PALACE,

a sort of bazaar where no single article or set of articles is sold for more or less than one dollar, and where a score or so of pretty girls are the saleswomen.

According to gossip at police headquarters, a Mr. Harvey Beckwith has been paying marked attentions to Miss Mary Ann Kelley, one of the pretty girls in question, and induced her, in company with a sister saleswoman, Miss Nellie Stewart, to take a drive with him.

Mary Ann's frightened mother—the proper cause of alarm not having transpired—went thereupon to police headquarters and had all the police stations in the city telegraphed to, besides taking the police reporters of the morning papers into her confidence.

On returning home, however, she found the said Mary Ann safe and sound, and the result was a card in yesterday's newspapers wherein she takes back everything she said against Beckwith, and acquits him of any evil design towards her "own Mary Ann."

BRICK POMEROY'S

new morning paper, the *Democrat*, is a *facsimile* of the *Sun*, so far as the type, the arrangement of the different departments, and the general appearance of the sheet are concerned. It opened its eyes upon this woful world last Saturday morning, and, like the generality of healthy babies, is doing as well as can be expected.

All the

CONFIDENCE OPERATORS

are not yet dead. Two specimens, who have just been earning a living in that line for the last thirty years, have just been up before Justice Mansfield.

Their plan is to present certificates, purporting to be signed by the most wealthy and influential citizens, and announcing that the bearers having had a horse killed by collision with one of the avenue cars, or a boat smashed by being run over in the Sound, are without their usual means of support, and desire the assistance of the charitable.

"THE LANCASHIRE LASS"

was produced in excellent style at Wallack's last night. It is a good, sterling domestic play, in which the interest is that of hearts and homes. Mr. Fisher, Mr. J. W. Wallack, and Miss Eitynge have especially good parts.

The examination into the

ROSENBERG NATURALIZATION FRAUDS

is progressing. All the facts yet adduced are that the market value of naturalization certificates is two dollars each for small lots, or fifteen hundred dollars per thousand.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING Ready-made Clothing in the city, equal to customer work in every respect. Also, choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ELEGANT CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS AND AMERICAN PICTURES, being the collection from the American Art Gallery, New York, an institution established for the encouragement of artists, to be sold at auction, by B. Scott, Jr., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, Oct. 28, 29, and 30, in Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

This is the second annual fall sale from the above gallery, and we pronounce it the finest collection ever offered in this city, embracing, as it does, specimens by some of our most talented artists.

LEADERS OF THE FASHION—

All the novelties of the season, including the NEW COLOR for GENTS' WALKING and EVENING COATS, to be found only at

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
Continental Hotel Building.

FALL OVERCOATS.—

Melton, Scotch, and Silk-mixed Fall Overcoats.
Irish Frieze and French Cassimere Fall Overcoats.
Tricot, Cloth, and Doeskin of every variety of style and color worn.
A splendid Fall Overcoat for $22, warranted to fit, at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—

In style and workmanship the same as Customer Work, at

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 25 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS MAKING in the latest Paris styles.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
No. 1024 Chesnut street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals, domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARD.—We have a splendid stock of the *very newest* things on our counter, and though our sales are so large we have forty cutters and seven hundred hands to keep our Salesrooms filled.

These facts are open for the inspection of any who will call and see for themselves.

The New Goods just received are:—

Fall Overcoats, from $7·75 to $25.
Indispensable Suits.
Street Jackets.
Heavy Sacks (to do with out overcoats).
Fancy Over Sacks.
Stylish Chesterfields.
Youths' Chesterfields.
Boys' Double-breasted Sacks.
Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Children's Garibaldis.
Children's Blouses.
Children's Prince Imperials.
Children's Chamberlains.
Children's Fancy Overcoats.

A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CRAVEN—MARTIN.—On the 25th instant, at Calvary Monumental Church, by Rev. William W. Bannan, STEWART CRAVEN, of Wooster, Ohio, to Miss LILLY M. MARTIN, of Philadelphia.

SHAW—USHER.—On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Frank L. Robbins, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JAMES B. SHAW to Miss SALLIE J. USHER, both of this city.

DIED.

BICKNELL.—On Sunday, the 25th instant, RUFUS BICKNELL, M. D., in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his son-in-law, Henry E. Rood, No. 2919 Chesnut street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

CADWALLADER.—On the 23th instant, EVAN CADWALLADER, in the 82d year of his age, formerly of Newtown, Montgomery county, North Wales.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 5 N. Thirty-sixth street, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

GILLINGHAM.—On the 25th instant, ANNA MARIA, wife of William J. Gillingham, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Fourth-day (Wednesday), the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock.

HESS.—On the 25th instant, Mr. SAMUEL M. HESS, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Vine streets, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

JONES.—On the morning of the 25th instant, Mrs. MARY JONES, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Gibberson, East Delaware avenue, Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ULRICH.—On Sunday evening, the 25th instant, at his father's residence, WILLIAM ULRICH, son of Henry and Eliza Ulrich, and son-in-law of John Kingston, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his father's residence, No. 461 N. Second street, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

VAUGHAN.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, EVE VAUGHAN, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Lower Merion Montgomery county, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Lower Merion Lutheran Church.

WHITE.—On Sunday afternoon, the 25th of October, WILLIAM R. WHITE, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 127 S. Twelfth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

AMERICAN GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS, at only $2 50 per yard at retail.—These Silks are manufactured by Cheney Bros., of Hartford, Conn., and are warranted by them "to be ALL SILK, in every fibre and thread." For sale by

BESON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street.
10 26 3t*

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

MINCED MEAT.

Having completed my extensive improvements, I beg to inform the public that I am now prepared to manufacture the justly celebrated

"NE PLUS ULTRA"

MINCED MEAT,

IN ANY QUANTITY,

MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS.

Families will find it to their interest to buy as the quality is the same as in former seasons.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. Cor. SPRING GARDEN & FRANKLIN,

10 20 4f PHILADELPHIA.

CIGAR NOTICE.

Particular attention invited to our choice stock of CIGARS, comprising leading Imported Brands and Foguet's "Mariana Rita," and "Fra Diavolo" brands. These fine Philadelphia-made Cigars are proving standard articles, by reason of their intrinsic merits and moderate prices. Smokers who have not made their acquaintance, or fairly tried them, should do so now. Sold in original packages at lowest figures,

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

10 24 6*5p PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

MRS. CLARA FISHER MAEDER, who for the past twelve years in New York has been successful as a teacher of ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC READING, offers her services to young ladies desiring instruction in the above branches, or of adopting the STAGE as a profession. Address ARCH STREET THEATRE. 10 27 6th 3t

WHITEHOUSE'S EATING HOUSE, NO. 42 S. SECOND Street and No. 31 STRAWBERRY Street, is now RE-OPEN under the firm of FUREY & WHITEHOUSE. We respectfully solicit your patronage, as every attention will be paid to render entire satisfaction.

10 27 2t* FUREY & WHITEHOUSE.

PEACH TREES BY THE THOUSAND—Apple, Pear, Cherry, and Plum Trees, Dwarf and Standard, large size. Trees delivered in the city without charge. Address J. PERKINS, Moorestown, N. J. Catalogues gratis. 10 27 2t*

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88, DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 12 5

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 25p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Nottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 704 RACE Street. 8 29 5p

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 8 tuthf PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. BAILEY & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

TO THE

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

Cor. CHESNUT and TWELFTH,

tuths PHILADELPHIA.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tuthrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

HENRY S. MATLACK,

Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WALL PAPERS.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO. Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuthssm

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered tuths

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cases. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthstf BELOW MARKET.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

OPENING,

A Full Line of our own Importation

VELVETS,
SATINS, and RIBBONS,
TO MATCH, FOR MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

WOOD & CARY,

LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS
AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL,
WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

9 29 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

FURNITURE.

I. LUTZ,

No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of

FURNITURE,

Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.

These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold 10 27 mwf1 arp
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

at prices much below usual rates.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
827 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

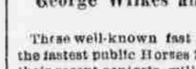
POINT BREEZE PARK.

George Wilkes and Goldsmith Maid.

These well-known fast Horses now ranking with the fastest public Horses in the world, as shown in their recent contests, will trot at this Park

On Friday Next, for a Premium of $1000.

Particulars in future advertisements. 11



POINT BREEZE PARK.

FRIDAY Next, 30th inst. Premium $1000.

MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5 TO HARNESS,

GOLDSMITH MAID & GEORGE WILKES.

Wm. Forst enters b. s. .....GEORGE WILKES
Budd Doble enters b. m. .....GOLDSMITH MAID

Members privilege of introducing a friend without pay will be suspended.

Omnibuses will leave Broad and Walnut and Prime streets.

Admission, $1. 10 27 2

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS.
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 6 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CLERKS NOT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

5 27 2rp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
10 3

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH CURTAIN FABRICS

FOR

PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

COMPRISING

FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES,
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC.

ALSO,

Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer.

Embroidered Lace Curtains

NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES.
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

9 24 thtu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALKS ABOUT ADAM AND HIS FAMILY. Half bound, 28 cts.; muslin, 35 cts.

MARK STEADMAN; or, Show Your Colors. Engravings, 16mo. Cloth, 55 cts. A useful book for those about to enter on the active business of life.

CHILDREN'S HEARTS AND HANDS. 16mo. Illustrated. Cloth, 55 cts.

SUSIE'S THANK OFFERING. By the author of "Waiting for the Morning," etc. Muslin, 40 cts.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 1122 CHESNUT Street,
10 26 3t Philadelphia.

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOKS.—Scotland, her Songs and Scenery. 14 Photographs. The Overland and its Glaciers. 28 Photographs. Flemish Relics, Architectural and Pictorial. Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain. 26 Photographs. The Tasmore; illustrated with Photographs and Woodcuts. Shakespeare's Birthplace, Home and Grave. English Lake, Mountains and Waterfalls. 18 Photographs. Lady of the Lake, with 14 Photographs of Scenery. The works of Wilkie Mulready, and Birket Foster. Ruins of Pompeii, large Photographic views.

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

FOR SALE.

CHESTER COUNTY FARM.—WILL BE sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock, a farm of 87 acres, situate partly in the borough of Phoenixville. Said farm has a town lot value, and is well adapted to growing vegetables; stone dwelling-house, stone barn, wagon-house, etc. The owner has removed to New York; therefore wants to sell.

A good opportunity for profitable investment. One-half the purchase money can remain secured. Conditions at sale, by

E. F. PENNYPACKER,
10 26 2t Agent for C. H. Garden.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO.
10 13 tuths3m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OF THE Second Floor of the building No. 508 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. Suitable for an Insurance Company. 11*

FOR SALE—WALNUT STREET, WEST Philadelphia, handsome Dwelling, front and side yards. BERGLOFF & PASCHAL,
11* No. 713 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
2 4 1f BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS location—Four-story store No. 218 ARCH Street. Possession 1st of January. Apply on the premises. 10 27 5t*

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 26, 1868, trains will leave VINE STREET WHARF as follows, viz.:—

Mail and Freight ..... 7 30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 8 45 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Atco and Intermediate Stations ..... 6 00 P. M.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC,

Mail and Freight ..... 12 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 3 10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, from Atco ..... 6 25 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN WILL LEAVE

Vine Street Ferry at ..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Haddonfield at ..... 7 40 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.

10 26 21rp D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York, Post Office Box, 4294. 10 13 1m

THE RAILROAD EXCURSION.

From our Special Correspondent.

QUINCY, Illinois, Oct. 14, 1868.

The Kansas excursionists have arrived in this city, and will remain during the night. They came from Leavenworth in three of Pullman's palace sleeping and dining-saloon coaches, under the immediate supervision of Colonel A. B. Pullman, of Chicago. Although the cars of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, and those on the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, were very fine, yet as they were the regular passenger cars of those companies, they bear no more comparison to the Pullman coaches than do the cars running on the Eastern roads. The Pullman sleeping and dining-saloon coaches are peculiar institutions in the West, and the time cannot be very remote when they, or similar ones, will be used on your roads. If travellers in the days of Rip Van Winkle, Conestoga wagons, and stages, or even in more modern times, could awaken to a realization of what science and energy have recently developed, they would discover such a metamorphosis that the wonders of the past would be entirely overshadowed at witnessing what may be enjoyed at the present period. The uncomfortable disadvantages of the former have gradually yielded to a rapid age of progress, until liberality, skill, and energy have furnished the tourist of to-day with a degree of elegant luxury that renders travel a pleasure to be sought rather than avoided. This has been brought about through Mr. Pullman. In his cars—those in which we have had the gratification of making our journey from Leavenworth to Quincy (and these are exact duplicates of many others used through various parts of the West)—everything that genius could devise or experience suggest is combined in their construction and finish. These palatial moving panoramas must be seen and their advantages enjoyed before they can be fully and properly appreciated. Scarcely an idea of the comforts afforded by Mr. Pullman's enterprise can be realized by comparison with other sleeping cars, as the former barely furnish a semblance of the *recherche* and sumptuous elegance of the latter. The dining-saloon car is arranged with comfortable seats and tables that will accommodate some fifty persons to be furnished, while the train moves along with its accustomed speed, with luxuries equal o those prepared in your first-class estaurants. The kitchen is provided with ranges, and every dish and delicacy desired is cooked to order, with no more "smell of the kitchen" than in your well-regulated Philadelphia mansions. Passengers have no occasion to leave the train or be submitted to the inconvenience and exposure of weather necessitated on roads not supplied with this great improvement, the latest wonder of this rapid and wonderfully progressive railroad age. Each table is supplied with push-bells attached to the side of the car, which, when touched, speedily bring to command attentive waiters to supply the wants of the inner man. The cars move with a degree of ease so devoid of rolling motion that a brimful glass of "ice water" would not lose a single drop of its pure and delightful contents through the rapid motion of the car. In fact, the passenger can enjoy both to eat and drink in these palaces with the same degree of comfort that is to be found around the home table. The sleeping cars are more elegantly appointed than the dining cars, and infinitely superior to any cars ever constructed. The berths are wider, the beds better, the clothing purer and freer from smell, and the system of ventilation superior to any in use, and consequently more healthy and pleasant to rest on, and more sought after.

Such were the cars we were brought to this place in, and Colonel A. B. Pullman materially enhanced the pleasures of the agreeable company of excursionists by the introduction of several of his lady friends from Quincy, whose society was greatly prized by all.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad extends from St. Joseph on the Missouri river to Quincy on the Mississippi, 206 miles, with a Missouri Valley branch, 46 miles long to Leavenworth. Over this branch the party passed to St. Joseph, and remained there Tuesday night. During the evening a fine entertainment was partaken of at the Pacific Hotel, and later in the evening a splendid ball wound up the festivities of the day. This city is the county seat of Buchanan county, Mo., 340 miles from Jefferson City, the capital of the State, and 496 miles, by river, from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1843, and now contains a population of upwards of 23,000. It is the most populous town in Western Missouri, and, until very lately, one of the chief points of departure of emigrants to the far-distant Territories of the country. St. Joseph has numerous fine churches, banks, wholesale stores, steam mills, pork packing houses, cotton mills, factories, and is what may be termed a remarkable place, considering the distance West.

This morning our party moved again over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and reached Quincy at a seasonable hour in the afternoon. Considerable delay was occasioned in crossing the river, but the magnificent railroad bridge spanning the Mississippi here will in a few weeks obviate further delay in the transit of passengers and freight from Illinois to Missouri, and *vice versa*. The bridge is one of the finest ever constructed, and the success attending it will certainly incite others to good works in similar enterprises along the mighty Mississippi and other rivers in the country. We have seen enough on this excursion to make us believe there is nothing that the ingenuity, skill, perseverance, and determination of man cannot or will not overcome. There are no rivers in this vast country so wide or so deep, or mountains so high or solid, or any obstacle so great, but what will in some manner be spanned, pierced, or overcome successfully to facilitate our onward railroad progress. Nothing impossible!

The country from St. Joseph to Quincy is not surpassed for fertility of soil and character of climate by any section in the Union. It is well timbered and watered. The Platte, Grand, Chariton, and Salt rivers are crossed, besides several other streams, and the scenery throughout is varied, picturesque, and beautiful. There are several important towns along this route, which are increasing in population more rapidly than can be found in the same number of Eastern towns. Cameron, the junction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and Kansas City and Cameron Railroad, fifty-three miles long, has a population of 2000; Chillicothe, 3000; Brookfield, 2500; and Macon, 5000. Brookfield is the central station, and contains the principal shops of the Company. At Macon, the North Missouri Railroad, 168 miles from St. Louis, forms a junction, and is a very important feeder to this corporation. The 600,000 acres of land donated to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company are being rapidly absorbed by actual settlers. Already more than half have been sold. During May and June the sales amounted to $250,000, at an average of $10 per acre, all within fifteen miles of the line of the road. The present opportunities for securing these valuable lands at such rates will soon terminate, as the Company design advancing the price after the beginning of 1869. We repeat, it is a country full of interest, pleasant for homes, and in which lands are extraordinarily productive. The same Company has a branch road from Hannibal to Palmyra Junction, fifteen miles long, and during this year their road from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha, 130 miles, will be completed. On this road the grade does not exceed ten feet to the mile.

At Palmyra Junction the party separated, with regret, from Peter B. Groat, Esq., the General Ticket Agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, a gentleman of vast railroad experience, who was one of the originators of the Kansas excursion. His kindness and attention can never be forgotten, and his efforts to make each one happy will always be appreciated.

To-morrow the General Ticket Agents and their friends will leave Quincy for Chicago, over the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, where the excursion will terminate. In a future letter I will endeavor to give you some statistics of another "piece" of Western country.

THE JUNIOR.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, 1868.

One of the wealthiest, most influential, and intelligent Democrats in our city, who has invariably voted with that party, who at present holds a very responsible office under Mayor Banks, and who in times past has given as much, if not more, money in aid of his party than any other gentleman in Maryland, told me this morning he now felt perfectly satisfied Seymour and Blair would get only two States in the Union, namely, Kentucky and Maryland. I asked him if he did not include Delaware. He said no, that State is certain for Grant and Colfax. Now the predictions of this gentleman are of more than ordinary importance; first, because he is intelligent, far-seeing, and particularly well posted on political matters; second, because he is of the class of men—and there are thousands like him—who never sacrifice their own personal interests for the sake of partisan politics; third, because he knows what is for the whole country's good must be for his own likewise; fourth, he is a very wealthy man, a large bondholder and believing his property safer in peace, as will be the case with Grant and Colfax, than it would with Seymour and Blair, he is, therefore, anxious for their election. Then, again, he is largely engaged in business, much of which depends on the South. He consequently wants quiet, such as must be prevail with a Republican triumph; so that people in the Southern States may know exactly what to depend upon, and henceforward turn their attention to cultivating their lands, to domestic industrial pursuits, and thereby obtain money to pay their debts, make new purchases, and thus give encouragement to trade. My friend also remarked that harmony was wanted between the law-making and executive departments of the Government, and this never could be with a largely preponderating Republican Congress and a thoroughly Democratic President. To secure this Grant must be elected. He felt, therefore, sensible people all over the United States would argue the matter as he had, and in so doing, with the trifling exception of Maryland and Kentucky, would give the electoral vote of every other State to the Republican nominees. The gentleman here referred to has made some very heavy bets. He carries with him a number of strong Democrats in this city.

It would be rather too much to expect Maryland, under existing circumstances, to give her vote to Grant and Colfax, though, from the manner in which our friends are at work all over the State, they will cast a very large vote. It will be the beginning of a revolution that promises to overturn Democracy in a very short time, and place our Commonwealth once more under the keeping and guardianship of her loyal citizens. I think we will undoubtedly elect Judge Weisel to Congress in the Fourth district, and probably beat Swann in the Third.

No special effort will be made to bring out the Republican vote at the municipal election for members of the First Branch of the City Council, which takes place here on Wednesday next, 28th inst. Some of the wards will run candidates, but there is no general ticket.

The Hon. John P. Kennedy, former Secretary of the Navy, who has been in Europe during the past two or three years, returned home a few days ago, in good health. He is a strong supporter of Grant and Colfax, and will preside at a grand Republican mass meeting to be held next Saturday evening at the Front Street Theatre. I learn, reliably, four-fifths of the subordinates in the Custom-house and Post Office now openly avow their intention to vote the Republican ticket.

It is a fact undeniable that the manner in which Maryland has been managed under Democratic rule for nearly two years past, acting in affiliation with secessionism and Rebels, has done much to benefit the Republican cause throughout the loyal North. Pharaoh was raised up for a purpose, and though it seemed evil at first, his acts, bad as they were, brought about an ultimatum of good. The banishment of Joseph appeared to be wrong, but it resulted finally for the better. So with our political sufferings.

The Democrats of Maryland, so soon as they obtained power, turned out every loyal citizen entrusted with office and filled their places with known secessionists and Rebels, who had been actually fighting in Lee's army under Jeff. Davis to destroy us, until the departments of our city and State seemed as if filled with Moseby's guerillas or Davis' defunct Cabinet officials. We, even now, have the appearance of an asylum for the charitable maintenance of Rebels, to the exclusion of good, honest, loyal citizens. Our friends in the North, happily, saw this, and said to themselves, if the Democratic party, in Maryland, will give all offices to traitors, and turn the State Government over to them bodily, what will the same party, catering to these Rebels, do, if, by the aid of their votes, it obtains possession of the central Government at Washington? Why, the same thing, of course. Hence it must be stopped.

A Great Printing Office in Leipsic.

A correspondent of the *Printers' Circular*, of this city, writes from Germany:—

"Considering the number of its inhabitants, Leipsic is no doubt the largest printing centre in the whole world; for in a recently published statistical return we find that Leipsic contained in 1866 thirty-eight printing offices, with ninety hand presses and one hundred and sixty-one machines; the number of journeymen, compositors and pressmen, amounted for the same year to nine hundred and fifteen. Over thirty thousand bales of paper were used annually.

"A new era in the typographical history of Leipsic may be said to have begun with the establishment of Messrs. Giesecke & Devrient's printing office, which was opened on June 1, 1852. Mr. Hermann Giesecke, a son of the late well-known type-founder at Leipsic, and, as printer, a pupil of the celebrated Bernhard Tauchnitz, and Alphonse Devrient, son of a Leipsic merchant and apprentice of the late Mr. Friedrich Niess, one of the best Leipsic printers (the name of the present firm being W. Drugulin), and Edward Haenel (now W. Gronau) in Berlin. Mr. Devrient subsequently passed four years (1844 to 1848) in the royal (now 'Imperial') printing office in Paris, whence he returned to Leipsic in order to prepare his own establishment there, together with his friend and partner, Mr. Giesecke. A third partner in the firm is Dr. Phil. Bruno Theodor Giesecke.

"The first department, namely, that of general book and art printing, which was, as above-mentioned, begun on June 1, 1852, was soon followed by an extensive lithographic establishment in October of the same year, and in 1853 by the addition of a copper and steel-plate department, which has ever since been used for the production of bank notes and other valuable paper which shall defy imitation. They are almost uninterruptedly engaged in printing notes, checks, etc., for the royal Government of Saxony, and a host of other smaller States, especially Switzerland. About 1864, engraving in all its branches (so far as they are connected with printing) was added, and provided with electrotyping, mechanical, and micro-photographic apparatus. All those enlargements necessitated larger premises also; and the greatest building in which all the branches of the art-preservative are carried on to perfection was erected in 1857. It is a stately construction of four stories and an aisle of considerable dimensions, surrounded by a magnificent garden, similar to Mame's at Tours.

"In 1854, already, at the Munich exhibition, the produce of this establishment won a medal of honor for its enterprising proprietors; in 1855 they were awarded the first prize at Paris; and the great gold medal, the only one allotted to German typography, was the result of their exhibition in the 'Palais du Champs de Mars' last year. In London, 1862, two prizes were awarded to Messrs. Giesecke & Devrient, in two classes. The Emperor of Russia conferred upon the establishment the great gold medal of honor—'*præmia digno*,' and the King of Saxony upon the senior partner the cross of a Knight of the Order of Albrecht.

"The copper and steel plate printing for bank notes, etc., is carried on in one of the side aisles in the second floor. To the right of the entrance is a room set apart for government officers, some of whom are constantly on the premises, as also military sentries in the press room, in the centre of which a space is most securely and strongly railed off for the keeping of the produce of this department until its being handed over to the proper parties. It was especially this kind of work which, in all its details, long engaged the attention of Prince Napoleon. Commencing with eighteen presses, the increased demand on this department brought their number to twenty-six in 1866; but Prince Napoleon saw, at the commencement of the present year, thirty copper-plate presses, sixteen numbering machines, three printing machines, and five manual presses engaged in the production of those very tastefully executed, yet also very complicated, notes of the Saxon treasury. His Imperial Highness tried himself the superior quality of the paper used, which cannot be torn across, and only with difficulty lengthwise. Besides the work done for the Saxon Government, there are a number of workmen, presses, machines, etc., continually employed for the Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and other German Governments; also for several Swiss banks. In 1866, on the outbreak of the Prusso-Austrian war, the Messrs. Giesecke & Devrient had a very difficult and delicate task to perform, in order to save and protect the interests of those who, being for the most part the enemies of Prussia, had employed them for the manufacture of their bank-notes. They succeeded, however, in having their purely commercial calling protected by the Prussian commander."

Literary Items.

The Maine Historical Society proposes to publish, before the close of the present year, some interesting contributions to the history of the discovery and colonization of the north-eastern coast of America, obtained by the personal exertions of Dr. Woods, late President of Bowdoin College, during his recent visit to Europe.

Among these contributions are copies of more than twenty of the original maps and charts made by the first discoverers of our northeastern coasts. These copies have been made and lithographed under the direction of Dr. J. G. Kohl, of Bremen, Germany, and are accompanied with copious explanations from his pen, together with a critical account of the voyages of the first discoverers, from the time of the Northmen to near the close of the sixteenth century.

These will make the first of a series of volumes to be published by the Maine Historical Society, under the patronage of the State, granted under the enlightened administration and on the personal recommendation of Governor Chamberlain.

We cordially congratulate the society on being able to present something new and trustworthy on this interesting subject. They have been fortunate in engaging the services of one so eminent in this department as Dr. Kohl. It will be remembered that this gentleman was formerly employed by our Government to furnish copies of the early maps relating to America, and to assist in investigations of the Gulf Stream, and it is understood that many valuable fruits of these labors are now to be found in the State Department and the Office of the Coast Survey at Washington. The name of Dr. Kohl is a guarantee that the forthcoming work will be written with accurate learning and sound judgment, and with the use of all the helps which have been recently supplied by the researches of European scholars.

It is understood that among the maps furnished in this volume will be a reduced copy of the North American section of the great map of Cabot, which has been recently discovered in Germany, and is now seen in the Imperial Library at Paris, and that the analysis and explication of this map, which have been so frequently called for of late, are here supplied by Dr. Kohl.

This undertaking of the Maine Historical Society to illustrate the discovery of our country by the use of the original maps is a step in the right direction. But it does not profess to supply all that is wanted in this department. There is need of a national work, in which not reduced but *fac-simile* copies of all the original maps and charts relating to America shall be furnished. And this ought to be done in a style at least equal to that of the best works that have appeared in Europe on this subject, such as "Les Monumens de la Geographie," of Jomard, "Die Entdeckung Amerikas," of Kunstman, and the splendid folio of Dr. Kohl, "Die beiden altesten General Karten von Amerika." Such a work might exceed the means of any one of our historical, geographical, or archæological associations or institutions taken singly, but might be easily accomplished by several of them in combination. They might at least join in a petition to Congress, that the work begun by Dr. Kohl in 1855, and interrupted by the war, may now be resumed under the auspices of the Government, and be carried to its completion, only on a scale larger and more comprehensive.

The second of the proposed volumes will contain several new documents relating to the early colonization of the United States. The most interesting among these is a copy of a manuscript discourse of Richard Hakluyt, obtained for the society by Dr. Woods from the great collection of Sir Thomas Phillips, at Thirlestain House, in Cheltenham. The following is an exact copy of the title, viz.:—

"A particular discourse concerning the greate necessitie and manifold comodyties that are like to growe to this Realme of Englande by the Westerne discoveries lately attempted, written in the yere 1584 by Richard Hackluyt of Oxford at the requeste and direction of the right worshipfull Mr. Walter Rayhly nowe knight before the comynge home of his Twoo Barkes, and is divided into XXIII chapiters, the Titles whereof followe in the next leafe."

The manuscript extends through sixty-five closely-written folio pages, and contains a summary of the religious, commercial, and political reasons by which the party of colonization was recommended to the attention of the English Government. By comparing the titles of the chapters with a copy of them preserved in the Record office, it is proved conclusively that this discourse, soon after it was written, was industriously copied and privately circulated by persons in the interest of Sir Walter Raleigh, that it was read by Queen Elizabeth, that it was presented by the author to Secretary Walsingham, that it was in great request by the Earl of Leicester and other high officers of the government, and hence probably exerted an immediate influence in promoting that colonial enterprise by which the English race was first settled in North America. For reasons of state which become obvious on the perusal of this discourse, it was restrained from publication at the time, and was subsequently lost. The manner in which it has now been recovered and authenticated will appear fully in a statement to be prefixed to its publication in the second volume.

—Madlle Clozelle, who played the leading female part with the elder Booth in New Orleans in 1830, is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-two.

—Joshua P. Blanchard, the well-known contributor to the religious press, and an active officer of the American Peace Society, recently died in Boston, at the age of eighty-six.

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Sunday, Oct. 25,	to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.		
Monday, Oct 26,	8 A.M	Monday, Oct. 26,	12 M.
Tuesday, "	27, 9 A.M	Tuesday, "	27, 1 P.M
Wed'day, "	28, 10 A.M	Wed'day, "	28, 2 P.M
Thursday, "	29, 10 A.M	Thursday, "	29, 2 P.M
Friday, "	30, 11 A.M	Friday, "	30, 2 P.M

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EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

A PETITION FROM THE ONEIDA INDIANS

Proposed Changes in the Prayer Book

THE CANON ON DIVORCE

Service for Morning and Evening Prayer

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The seventeenth day of the proceedings of Protestant Episcopal National Convention were opened this morning at nine o'clock, with the usual religious services, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Peterkin, of Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Talbot, of Indiana.

The record of Saturday's proceedings were read by the Secretary and adopted by the Convention.

The attendance of delegates at the opening of today's session was very slim, the change of time to nine A. M. not appearing to be very popular.

The first business in order was the calling for reports of committees, but none were ready to report.

Memorials and petitions were then called for by the President, but none were in readiness.

The Rev. Mr. Clark, of Georgia, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be requested to consider a report to this Convention on the expediency of leaving out the words "Clerical and Lay," from the Title of this House, so that it should be known hereafter as the House of Deputies.

Referred to the Committee on Canons.

Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Canons:—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to consider and report on the propriety of making a canon rendering it obligatory on all new dioceses to form their standing committees of an equal number of clergymen and laymen.

A number of messages from the House of Bishops were then read, non-concurring in certain unimportant amendments to canons by the lower House.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, stated that the number of copies of the journal (5000) ordered to be printed, would not be sufficient; that 6100 would scarcely suffice, and he moved that 6500 copies be printed.

The Secretary stated that the cost of the stereotype plates and the printing of 5000 copies would be about $4000, and the addition could be covered by an extra outlay of about $500.

The House of Bishops sent, at this time, a message containing a petition from the Oneida Indians, submitted to them by Bishop Kemper, and a draft of a joint letter to the Secretary of the Interior, that the Oneidas may be protected in their present homes, which they obtained through the aid of the Episcopal Church. Some few of the tribe have proposed to agents to sell a portion of the Oneida land in Wisconsin to the government. The proposals are listened to by the agents, but they possessed no more land than they need. They nearly all belong to the Episcopal Church, and desire the aid of the Church authority. Agents are continually interfering with them, and they need protection.

Judge Otis moved that the President and Secretary of the House be directed to sign the letter of the Bishop on behalf of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

(The proceedings were here interrupted by the reception of a number of messages from the House of Bishops; they continue the joint committee on publication; a resolution of non-concurrence in the amendment to Canon 13, regarding assistant Bishops; they concur in the resolution relating to the assessment of expenses, and announce that they have adopted a resolution making a verbal correction in the resolution relating to the publication of Bishop Burgess' chronological tables.)

Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, moved that the matter relating to the Oneida Indians, be referred to the delegation from Wisconsin, for their advice and opinion in a matter that particularly applies to that State. He did not think the House could understandingly take any action in the matter without conferring with the delegation from Wisconsin.

Mr. J. J. P. Smith, of South Carolina, went into a lengthy history of the condition of the Oneida Indians. He adverted to the frauds practiced on these poor Indians.

The President of the Convention, Rev. Dr. Craik, of Kentucky, vacated the chair, and spoke on the subject. He advocated the cause of the poor Indian. He thought the influence of this Convention on the government, if properly exerted, could do much to aid these Indians—who are our burden—in getting and retaining their just rights.

At this time Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, moved his motion, that the documents before the House in relation to these Indians, be referred to a special committee of three clergymen and three laymen.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, said that he sympathized from the bottom of his heart with the Indians, in the wrongs and injuries inflicted on them by designing men, but he doubted whether it was the policy of a Convention of the Episcopal Church to take any action in the matter. He thought this Indian question was yet in its infancy, and was one of the most difficult ones the government had to deal with. He said that no matter how much we felt for the Indians our sympathy should only be as individuals, and not as a convention; he hoped the entire matter be left in the hands of the government.

The Rev. Dr. Stubbs disagreed with Mr. Fish. He thought the matter was one that directly appealed to our hearts, and was one that undoubtedly called for the action of the Convention. We should protect them in their religious rights. They (the Indians) make an earnest appeal to us for protection and aid, and it would be against the principles of the Episcopal Church for us, a National Episcopal body, to turn a deaf ear to their appeal.

Mr. Peterkin, of Virginia, thought this a very grave and important subject. The cry may be in many parts of the country, "Exterminate the Indians," and they may be exterminated, but we can never forget that their names are on most of our great waters and that they formerly owned all the land we occupy. He thought we were especially indebted to the Oneidas, as the Six Nations during the Revolutionary struggle sided with the enemies of our country, with the exception of the Oneidas, who fought for us.

(At this time a message was received from the House of Bishops, stating that they did not concur in the amendment to the fourth Article of the Constitution, in relation to the Board of Missions; and, also, that they do not concur in the resolution to finally adjourn on Tuesday next, but suggest next Thursday as the day of adjournment).

Mr. Welsh's motion to commit the Indian question to a special committee was not agreed to. Yeas, 41; nays, 88.

Hon. Hamilton Fish offered the following:—

Resolved, That this House respectfully non-concurs with the House of Bishops in the message respecting the Oneida Indians, for the reason that while it feels the deepest sympathy in the trials and the sufferings of these Indians, it is of opinion that it is inexpedient and against the policy of this Convention, and the interests of the Church, that the Convention of the Church should, in its official representative capacity, interfere with questions of policy confided to the State.

Dr. Mahan, of Maryland, then called for the reading of the letter from the House of Bishops to the Secretary of the Interior. This letter reads as follows:—

HOUSE OF BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.—To the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.—Dear Sir:—The inclosed petition from the civilized and Christian portion of the Oneidas of Wisconsin was presented to the House of Bishops, and referred to us.

We know the deep interest which you have taken in this poor race, and how earnestly you have tried to protect them in their just rights. We believe that the statements made are correct, and that nothing is so perilous to the Indians as their frequent removals.

We respectfully forward you their petition, with the request that you will examine the question, and, so far as may be possible, protect the Oneidas in their peaceful possession of lands which have been guaranteed to them by the United States.

(Signed) JACKSON KEMPER,
Bishop of the Diocese of Wisconsin.
SAMUEL A. MCCOSKRY,
Bishop of Michigan.
H. B. WHIPPLE,
Bishop of Minnesota.

The resolution offered by the Hon. Hamilton Fish was then agreed to.

A motion was made to concur with the message of the House of Bishops, to adjourn sine die on Thursday. The matter was laid over after a motion from the Rev. Dr. Meade, that the House finally adjourn on Wednesday next.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, of Tennessee, offered the following:—

Resolved, That it be referred to the joint committee on Prayer Books to inquire and report to the next General Convention, respecting the expediency of providing a form of Thanksgiving for the recovery of a child from illness. Referred.

The Rev. J. G. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on the Prayer Book be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing into the standard prayer book of this Church the pointing of the psalter for chanting, as in the standard prayer book for the Church of England, and report upon the same to the next general Convention. Agreed to.

Mr. Ruggles, of New York, offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of making some alterations in the wording of the Nicene Creed. Withdrawn after it was stated to him that provision had been made for the proposed alteration.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Convention took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

On the reassembling of the Convention the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Alabama, stated that on Tuesday he would introduce a resolution to the effect that congregations using other than the English language should be permitted to use the liturgy which they had been accustomed to in their native county, or such modifications thereof as the church might desire.

It was mentioned that the prayer book now in use by the Germans in this country was a translation of our prayer book, which was in no sense of the word our prayer book. It is translated into German, which is the common newspaper German of the present day.

Dr. Pearre pressed his motion with earnestness, and stated that the Lutherans and Swedes would not use our prayer book in consequence of it not being what they wanted, and he hoped the matter would be referred to a committee of three Bishops, three clergymen and three laymen, for them to report and act upon.

The matter was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Prayer Book in the German Language.

The Rev. Dr. Adams stated that in reference to the subject, which was referred to in the morning, of omitting the word "holy" from the Nicene Creed, that the English Church had likewise made the omission, and he did not see that it was competent for them to meddle with the subject without an understanding with the highest authority, the mother Church of England:—

Dr. Adams submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concurring, That the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States would respectfully solicit from the Upper and Lower House of Convocation in the English Church, information as to the time and occasion when the word "holy" was omitted in the prayer book version of the Nicene Creed; by what authority it was done, and what reason, doctrinal or practical, lies at the bottom of the action, and order that this be done with due respect to our venerable mother, the Church of England.

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Prayer Book.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, from the Committee on Canons, said he was requested by that committee to adopt a more satisfactory plan for laying messages and communications between the Convention and the House of Bishops, before either body, and, in place of referring to a message by number, that the title of the document be announced. Adopted.

The report of the Joint Committee on the Formation and Admission of New Dioceses was then presented. It restores the Canon proposed by the committee of the House of Deputies on this subject to the Constitution, where it originally belonged, as Article 5. It also allows six parishes and six presbyteries entitled to vote for a Bishop, to apply for a division of diocese, which shall require the consent of the Bishop and the Diocesan and General Conventions before being established.

The vote on the adoption of the report was taken by dioceses and orders, and it was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Canon of Divorce was then taken up, which has been fully discussed in the Convention.

Dr. Manan, of Md., stated that the Canon is worded in the language of the Lord and Savior Himself. He thought the wording of the Canon should be, that no marriage can in any case take place where a former husband or wife is still living.

The Canon was then adopted as reported from the committee.

The Rev. Jas. A. Harold, of Florida, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to prepare and set forth for morning and evening prayer, a short service framed after the primitive and ancient liturgies, *which may be allowed for use* on other days than Sundays, and also that the House of Bishops revise the lectuary for the service of Lent.

Dr. Harold took the floor and made some remarks in support of his resolution. He stated that the present form of morning and evening prayer was too long, and a modification would result in having more prayers offered than are now rendered. They cannot be read in much less time than three-quarters of an hour, and many business men have not the time to spare to devote to these prayers, and consequently they are frequently neglected or omitted, owing to their length, which would not be the case if they were shorter.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, said that the morning and evening prayer is obligatory, and, therefore, the proposed resolution is unconstitutional. He thought it was a substitution for some of the regular and established usages of the church, and the idea of changing any portion of the prayer book could not be entertained for a moment. He stood for the prayer book as it is.

The resolution of Dr. Harold was lost.

The Committee on Canons, through the Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Detroit, presented a report from that body in relation to Ritualism.

The Committee on Canon[illegible]hom was referred sundry memorials touching greater uniformity in the conduct of pupile worship and in the administration of the rites and sacraments of the Church, would respectfully report the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, This church seeks to keep the happy mean between too much stiffness in refusing, and too much easiness in admitting, variations in things not advisedly established, and holds that with regard to things in their own nature, indifferent and alterable, and so acknowledged, it is but reasonable upon mighty and important considerations, according to the various exigencies of the times and occasions, such changes and alterations should be made therein as to those who are in places of authority shall from time to time seem either necessary or expedient, her aim being to do that which, according to her best understanding, may most tend to the preservation of peace and unity in the church, the procuring of reverence and the exciting of piety and devotion in the worship of God, and finally, the cutting off, occasionally, from them that seek occasion of cavil against the church and its Liturgy; and,

Whereas, It has been represented to this House, by divers memorials, numerously signed by presbyters and laymen of this church, that the introduction, by certain of her ministers, of vestments, ceremonies, practices and ornaments of churches, not heretofore generally known in the public worship of this church, is marring her good order and harmony, wounding the consciences of many of her true and loyal children, scandalizing and repelling many without her fold, deferring hopes of Christian unity, and imperiling portions of her faith; and,

Whereas, It has also been represented by memorials, likewise signed, that the neglect and disuse, by certain of her ministers, of vestments, usages, and, in some instances, rubrics, well established and generally used in this Church, are marring her order and beauty, disturbing her uniformity and encouraging individual lawlessness and self-will; therefore be it

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That, with devout acknowledgment of that gracious presence and assistance of her Divine Master which has been so signally vouchsafed to this Church at many a crisis more perilous than the present, enabling her, in the midst of aggressions from without and innumerable shortcomings and extravagancies from within to maintain the integrity of her doctrine, and the decency and dignity of her worship, this Convention attributes this happy result in a great measure, under God, to that spirit of moderation which has hitherto guided the councils of the Church, and which has rendered her averse to all restrictions of the liberty of her children in things indifferent or unessential. So long as union can be maintained and spiritual edification promoted in any other way, it is the sense of this Convention, therefore, that the enactment of any canon on the subject of ritual would be unwise and inexpedient at the present time. But it is none the less the sense of this Convention, that the continued maintenance of the decency and order, as well as of the peace and harmony which, by God's blessing, have always characterized this church, the avoidances of the dangers of irreverence and lawlessness on the one hand, and of extravagance and superstition on the other; the preservation of doctrine from the peril of intentional or unintentional change, and a due regard to the spiritual canon of walking wisely toward them which are without, require from all ministers of this church, celebrating divine service in churches or other established places of worship, a conscientious, and, so far as may be, steadfast adherence to such vestments, ceremonies, practices and ornaments as, by reason of long-continued use, or by authority, are recognized as properly belonging to this church, avoiding errors either by excess or defect; and further, that in all matters doubtful, for the avoidance of unseemly disputes and contradictory practices, which tend neither to good name or to Godliness, reference should be made against the Godly counsel and judgment of the bishop.

By order of the committee.

WILLIAM COOPER MEADE, Chairman.

The report was made the special order of the day for Tuesday, at twelve o'clock.

A minority report was then read by the Rev. M. A. De Wolf Howe, of Philadelphia.

Adjourned until Tuesday morning.

—Secretary Seward is sixty-eight years old.

—Janauschek is to visit Boston next.

—Santa Anna has been ordered to leave Cuba.

—The body of Menken is to be brought to this country.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 11:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:10 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:22 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:05, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 9:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:31 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc. Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:30 and 6:25 A. M., 9:25 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:25 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 8:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:55 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading:

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10 45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 20 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9 25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11 30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 35 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9 00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 25 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10 50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10 15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7 00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	7 25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.
11 tf

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 4, 5, 5¾, 6'15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:45, 7, 7¾, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'10, 8, 9'40, and 11'10 A. M., 1'40 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40 and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M. and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7'50 A. M. 12'40, 5'40 and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8'05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2'30 and 7'15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5'30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8'05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6'10, 7¾, 8'20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2'30 and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each lot of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868, TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.
9 15

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 8 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville, by this train take stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 3:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations.

At 5:15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 6:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations, Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington for New Hope or Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton. Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA, From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 6:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....8:25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3:00

At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3:00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....8:00

At 4 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Train. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Liner, via Jersey City, Fare $3.25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3.25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Mercerville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Groam Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
September 14, 1868. 6 18

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express

BUTLER.

He is Opposed by Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut.

On the 20th instant ex-Governor Hawley indited a letter to Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., congratulating him upon his acceptance of the nomination as an independent candidate against Butler, in the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts. In this letter he says:—

General Butler's eminent services during the Rebellion will always be held in grateful remembrance. His strong will, fertility of intellectual resources, and indomitable combativeness made him greatly useful then, but if he is to be upon the wrong side of the controversy concerning the national debt, starting as he does from among the staunch and trusted radicals, he will be the most dangerous man in the United States. Some say that he cares nothing for the financial views he has pushed forward, but that he yields temporarily, with ultimate right purposes, to a popular tendency that he thinks should be conciliated. If so, and the bad tendency should become stronger hereafter, will he not continue to accompany and accelerate it? But if, as I suppose, he sincerely believes that he is right, we may be sure that what he believes in he will fight for, and that he will do his utmost to carry other Congressmen with him. Shall New England send so powerful a man to give new life to the heresies that were supposed to flourish only "out West," but have been almost wholly rooted out of Republican fields in that region?

Please count me among those who believe without doubt, and say without hesitation anywhere, that the financial policy pressed by Gen. Butler would put a foul and eternal stain upon the honor of our country. If it is to be carried into effect, let it be done by the champions and abettors of slavery and secession. Let there be one party wholly free from the crime of repudiation, "open or covert, threatened or suspected," and then something of honor will be saved to the nation in any event.

It is claimed that General Butler is so able and prominent a representative of radicalism that the party cannot afford his defeat. Rather let us say that radicalism can always afford to do right, and can never afford to give up anything of national honor in exchange for supposed advantages to reconstruction and impartial suffrage. I cannot say which I deem the more weighty and serious subject, the reconstruction policy of our party or its purposes concerning financial matters. As to the latter, General Butler is in deadly opposition alike to true radicalism and true conservatism. If all Republicans were ready to consider bond-taxation and greenback-substitution issues nonessential and of little consequence, would not the nation be rushing to repudiation and an immortality of shame? It seems so to me.

A Talk with the General.

A correspondent writes to the Boston Evening *Traveller* of last evening, giving a report of a recent conversation with General Butler, in which the latter gave his opinion on

Conservatism and Radicalism

as follows:—

"Now, General," I said, "there is one very serious charge made against you, not only anonymously or editorially, but over the initials of a responsible man. It accuses you of having purposely changed the wording of the Republican platform so as to make it read that 'it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possibly be done,' instead of honestly be done. What do you say about that?"

The truth is that this financial issue raised against me is simply a pretext. It is a part of the world-wide and eternal struggle between conservatism and radicalism. My opponents are conservatives; I am a radical Republican. They hate radicalism; I despise conservatism. How can we be otherwise than opposed? Desiring to maintain their relations with the Republican party, they saw in the financial question a pretext to excuse their opposition to the regular Republican candidate. Those men know that my warmest supporters and friends are the radical Republicans of the country, both in and out of Congress. I am supported by all the radical Republican newspapers; I am opposed by some of the conservative newspapers, and by all the Rebel and Copperhead journals in full cry. Like will seek like; and at no distant day the true progressive radical men of the country will be found acting together, and the Rebels, the Copperheads, and conservatives will be found in the opposition. But about that change, again let me say that it is evident to me that the word was possibly in the original platform; the change or forgery has been made by the gold-hunters. For the platform to say that the rate of interest should be lowered as soon as it honestly can be done, is to say that there will be a time that it can honestly be lowered. If it ever can be honestly lowered, why not now? The contract must remain the same. Possibly is the only word that makes sense there."

After this, the conversation turned upon

Personal Matters,

as follows:—"By-the-by, General," I interrupted, "would you care to to tell how that charge about the spoons was first started?"

"Certainly," he said. "The history of that charge is a curious one. After the fall of Richmond, when the semi-Rebel Legislature was in session, it was reported that I was to be sent down there to take command in the place of Ord. One Flint—I think that was his name—who was a member of the Legislature, introduced a resolution advising the people, in view of my coming, to lock up their spoons. The resolution, of course, was immediately rejected, but it was copied, and the cry taken up by the Rebel newspapers, and has now become the staple of Democratic wit against me. Flint, however, its author, who was then a Navy Agent at Norfolk, was soon after found a defaulter to the Government to a large amount, and ran away to England. He illustrated the fact I have stated—he knew he would steal spoons as he did the Government money, precisely as Mr. Atkinson believes that I don't wish to pay the bonds according to contract because he took advantage of the law to cheat the widows and orphans out of $16,000 in gold out of $50,000 he had borrowed from them. Indeed, most men judge others by themselves, as it is their only standard for judgment."

The Relations between Butler and Grant

were adverted to as follows:—

"They charge that you will not act in harmony with Grant's administration. How is that?" I asked.

"I say that the charge is a slander on General Grant, for I shall be entirely in harmony with true progressive Republican principles, upon which, I assume, his administration will be conducted. Of this I can have no doubt, and so his administration will have no more ardent supporter than myself."

General Kilpatrick

is to take the stump in the interest of Richard H. Dana, Jr., and against Butler. In his letter announcing this determination, he says of the latter:—

I have recently returned from our victorious political battle-fields in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and I found in every city and country town in which I spoke, that I had to contend not only with the Democratic party, but with the damaging influences of General Butler's deliberate and criminal indorsement of Pendleton's repudiating plank in the Democratic platform; and I believe that every honest Republican to-day in this contest for the preservation of our national honor is convinced that we are fighting the Democratic party plus Benjamin F. Butler.

I have also seen in the newspapers to-day that Democrats throughout your district are rapidly combining in his support. For these reasons I feel that his defeat is as necessary as that of any other opponent of the Republican party, and our great leader, whose bitter personal enemy he is known to be.

I have conversed with and asked the advice of many, very many of the ablest and best men of the Republican party, and without exception, they have all advised me to accept your invitation, feeling that your contest is a contest between Republicanism and General Grant on the one side, and Benjamin F. Butler on the other. It is, then, a national field; and as my services are really desired by you, I now unhesitatingly accept your invitation, and will be with you on Tuesday next.

TENNESSEE.

A Clergyman's Report of the Outrages by the Rebels.

We have been furnished, says the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*, by the venerable Rev. John Seward, so well known as one of the oldest clergymen in Northern Ohio, with a pungent political sermon:—

"TALMADGE, Oct. 17.—Eds. *Herald:*—Some twenty years ago one of my nephews, by the name of Almon Case, then a young man with a small family, went South and settled in West Tennessee as a physician, where he practised in his profession, respected and beloved by the people in an extensive region where he was called upon to visit the afflicted. When he went South he was a Democrat, and so continued until the late war broke out. He then joined the Union men to assist in putting down rebellion and treason. His eldest son went into the Union army, was taken prisoner by the Rebels, and it was reported that he died of starvation in a Southern prison. The father suffered much during the late war, repeatedly leaving his family and home to save himself from threatened violence. After the war closed and Tennessee elected a new legislature, he was chosen as a Union Senator to that body, where he discharged his duties with fidelity and honor. After going to his home from his labors in the State Senate, and as he and his family were returning from public worship on the Sabbath, his oldest surviving son, a lad about sixteen years old, walking a few steps in advance of the rest of the family, was shot by an unseen hand, and died there in the presence of the father and mother and their affrighted and shrieking children. But a short time after this event, on the public road, in broad daylight, and near his own dwelling, Dr. Case himself was attacked by ruffians and brutally murdered. No efforts were made to arrest or punish the perpetrators of these horrible deeds. And this is only a single specimen of similar outrages which are constantly occurring at the South down to the present time, and I believe that every man who votes the Democratic ticket on the third of November is doing what he can, perhaps unconsciously, to help on and encourage these scenes of blood, and is, in a measure, guilty of them, and will be responsible for them at the bar of final judgment. JOHN SEWARD."

TURKEY.

Religious Persecution and Outrages on Christians.

The Evangelical Alliance in England publishes a communication received from its Turkish branch, describing recent persecutions of Christians in Turkey, in which it says:—

"On the 26th of July seven Protestants of Mardin were seized and sent to the camp. Their pastor, who interceded in their behalf, was thrown into the malefactors' prison, but subsequently released on bail. The other seven, one of them seventy years of age, were compelled to carry water, dirt, and stone, and to build mangers for the cavalry horses, under the constant beating of the soldiers, who followed them armed with sticks from an inch to an inch and a half in thickness. On Monday the same course was proceeded with against them, and when their pastor again remonstrated he was seized, and two large jars were fastened to his neck, one before and one behind, and two more put one in either hand, and he was made to carry water (the weight of the four jars filled with water was one hundred and fifty pounds), and although there was water in a cistern level with the camp, they were made to go to a mosque for it, six hundred feet higher than the camp. This treatment continued till Friday, when they were led to the Governor, who upbraided them for not paying their taxes. The town council then examined their case, and it was decided that there was not a farthing due from them, and the Governor wished to discharge them, but an officer from the Pacha, with whom the Patriarch Pillibos was closeted, arrived with an order that two gensdarmes should accompany each of the prisoners, and the money should be got out of them before night. The Governor had to obey the order and to supply the men.

"The poor prisoners, fearing that unless the demand was complied with they would be beaten to death, then asked the council in despair how much they should pay. The council directed them for the answer to the heads of the hostile Christian sects, who took them to the market-place. Here a sum was arbitrarily named for each, and then one by one they were driven through the streets under the constant beating and knocking of the soldiers, to find people who would lend them the demanded money. It was sunset and the shops were closed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the harassed men obtained, at exorbitant interest, before the close of night, the sum of 19,002 piastres, which they handed over to their persecutors. Receipts were refused. To every appeal for investigation made to the Pacha he lent a deaf ear, and to the civil head of the Protestants he said, 'I care neither for law nor firman. I am mushire, and my word is law.' A full statement of the case, with documents and testimony which would establish every assertion here made before any court of Europe, has been sent to Constantinople."

IMPROVEMENTS.

Progress of the Chicago Tunnel.

The east half of the tunnel is entirely completed, from the west line of Franklin street to a point near the middle of the river, where the entrance of water is prevented by a strong bulkhead. The workmen are now busy making the changes in the coffer-dam necessary to opening a channel on the east side of the river, while the coffer-dam is being built on the west side of the river to carry forward the remaining portion of the work. It is expected that within the next twenty four hours the present dam will be removed and the channel of the river changed, so that vessels will pass through on the east side.

On the west side of the river the tunnel is completed to within 70 feet of the river bank, thus leaving only about 130 feet of the work to be accomplished. With anything approximating good weather, the work can and will be entirely finished by the close of the present year—thus giving the city an opportunity of celebrating the opening of this great enterprise on New Year's day of 1869. It is evident that the tunnel will afford safe and ample room for all pedestrians and vehicles that may pass through it. The wagon way is large enough for the largest loaded teams to pass each other without collision, and the compartment for pedestrians is sufficient to accommodate the largest throng of people who may chance to make the trip at one and the same time. The entire length of the tunnel is 1605 feet. The covered portion is 920 feet in extent, and there are three avenues under the river—two for teams and one for pedestrians. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be formed from a knowledge of the amount of material used. By the time the tunnel is completed the contractors will have used 4,000,000 of brick, 25,000 barrels of cement, 15,000 cubic yards of sand, 8000 cubic yards of dimension stone, 6000 cubic yards of "rip-rap," and 14,000 yards of "rubble."—*Chicago Journal*, 22d.

POLITICAL.

—Among the aspirants for Senator Hendricks' berth are Messrs. R. W. Thompson, Will Cumback, Orth, Julian, General Kimball, Thomas H. Nelson, and Governor Baker.

—The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that since the election two Democratic candidates for Council and a leading German Democrat orator of that city have announced their intention to support Grant and Colfax.

—I say it is the duty of the President to trample these laws (Reconstruction laws of Congress) in the dust—(Mr. Brand, "That's so")—because they are unconstitutional, and have been so decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. (Applause.) I do not take back one syllable that I uttered upon that subject. (Mr. Brand, "Bully for you.")—*Frank Blair's speech in Chicago.*

—At a meeting of the Board of Review in St. Louis last Tuesday the objection to the registration of General Blair was overruled, and his name was placed on the qualified list of voters.

—Thomas M. Marshal is named for the Senatorship from Pennsylvania, vice Buckalew, who has received a walking ticket.

—Grant quietly smokes his cigar, and leaves the stump for Seymour and Blair.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Legal News see First Page.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Hare—Wilkinson vs. McCourt. An action to recover a balance on a sale of leather. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $122 71.

William Pfefer vs. Jacob Schnell. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $272 48.

Isabella Baylis Thomas vs. Benjamin L. Thomas. An action to recover rent alleged to be due. The defense set forth that a lease was taken from the plaintiff for offices at No. 222 S. Fifth street, at $600 a year; but they were found not to suit the defendant, and he requested to be relieved from the lease and the plaintiff said that as he had already paid two quarters' rent she would release him upon his giving her two weeks' notice; and with this understanding he took other offices, considering himself discharged from liability under the lease. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—John L. Hopkins vs. The Edge y Cemetery Company. An action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff, $1952.

Anna Mellen vs. Michael Lannigan. An action to recover for board furnished to a child. Verdict for plaintiff $99 12.

Charles B. Bentz vs. Eugene Bessenger. A landlord and tenant claim for rent. On trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—Bonnel vs. Mumpher. Before reported. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—Lobb vs. Carberry. An action on a judgment note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $538 33.

Catharine Covington vs. John Holmes, surviving administrator of Eliza McClintock, deceased. An action of trover and conversion to recover for two promissory notes, amounting to about $1000 each, which were alleged to have been given by the husband of the deceased to the plaintiff's son for the plaintiff's use, and placed by him in the defendant's hands, who failed to return them. Verdict for plaintiff for $1819.

Elizabeth Priffes vs. W. A. Morgan. An action to recover for money loaned. Verdict for plaintiff, $109 27½.

Catharine Harley, to the use of Clara E. A. Collot vs. F. J. W. Mintzer. An action to recover on a judgment bond, of which the defense alleged payment. On trial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

More Deputy Sheriffs in Trouble—A Supporter of Seymour—Wife Beater—Thieves—An Alleged Larceny—Dishonest Employes.

—This afternoon Edward McNulty, an appointed by the Sheriff on election day, will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler. The charge, which is an assault and battery with intent to kill, will be preferred by Policeman Samuel Schafer, of the Seventeenth District. It seems that McNulty was assigned to duty at the 8th division of the First ward, and while a row occurred, which was quelled by the policeman, McNulty, it is alleged, then grabbed the official by the throat and drawing a revolver pulled the trigger. Fortunately the weapon snapped. There are also several other serious charges pending against this Deputy Sheriff.

—Robert Donohue, one of the fellows deputized by the Sheriff for duty on election day, has been arrested for assaulting Policeman Windmill, of the Eighteenth district, while in the performance of his duty, and has been held to answer the charge at court. Henry Smith, for interfering with the same policeman, has been bound over by Alderman Neill.

—Thomas McKinney is the name of an individual who was before Alderman Toland yesterday. The charge was preferred by Mrs. Souder, a store-keeper at No. 410 New Market street, who stated that Thomas handed her what purported to be a $1 note, for which she gave him currency. Shortly after leaving the place, the note was found to be a Pendleton greenback, and, as a matter of course, worthless. Thomas was then arrested and held for swindling.

—John Novel has been bound over by Alderman Riddle for entering the house of one Andrew Zuchschwerdt, at Sixteenth and Filbert streets, and committing a deadly assault and battery on him.

—Edward Brewer is a resident of the Eleventh ward. Yesterday he assaulted his wife with a club, and while she was warding off the blows struck her over the hand, mangling that member in such a manner that it required surgical attendance. The poor wife appealed to Alderman Becker, who issued a warrant for the inhuman brute, and then sent him below, where he ought to remain all his life.

—The police of the Seventeenth district last night came across two individuals at Ninth and Washington streets, who had in their custody a large piece of shirting, which they were suspected of having stolen. One of the fellows made his escape. The one captured gave the name of William Murphy. Later in the night his companion was arrested, and on being taken to the Station, gave the same name as his confederate—William Murphy. They were committed to prison for trial by Alderman Bonsall.

—Arthur Stewart, living at No. 2409 Howard street, was yesterday held by Alderman Riddle for the larceny of the naturalization papers of one Eberhardt Muckenfuss.

—John Craig and John Emick were taken into custody on Sunday night with a bag containing clothing and a gun, which they had stolen from a boat lying at Spruce street wharf. Alderman Kerr committed them for trial.

THE POINT BREEZE RACES.—Yesterday was exhibition day at Point Breeze Park, and a splendid success the affair was. The number of people present was immense, and the receipts at the gate were highly gratifying to the Committee on the Improvement Fund. The races commenced at a little after 12 o'clock, and did not conclude until sundown. The following is a summary:—

First Contest.—For road horses, mile heats to road wagons, amateur drivers. The following were entered:—"Prince," g. g.; "Overholt," b. g.; "Miller Boy," b. g.

First Heat—"Overholt," 2·52½; "Prince," second.

Second Heat—"Overholt," 2·50; "Miller Boy," second.

Second Contest.—For road double teams, mile heats. The following were entered:—B. horse and black horse, owned by Waters; "Trafalgar" and mate; roan s. and b. m, owned by Harrison; b. horse and black horse owned by Fitzwater; pair b. mares, owned by Miller.

First Heat—Fitzwater, 2·50; Waters, second.

Second Heat—Miller, 2·49; Fitzwater, second.

Third Heat—Miller, 2·44½; ——, second.

Third Contest.—Mile heats in harness.

The following were entered:—"General Thomas," g. g.; "Victoria," blk. m.; "Lady Coleman," blk. m.; "Little Pet," b. g.; "Cranberry Bill," b. h.; "Carrie," g. m.

First heat—"General Thomas," 2·44¼.

Second heat—"Carrie," 2·40½.

Third heat—"General Thomas," 2·40.

Fourth Contest.—Dash of one mile; amateur saddle race.

The following were entered:—"General Halleck," b. g., r. Bilger; "Black Prince," blk. s., r. Fitzwater; "Boston Boy," b. g., r. Colton.

Single heat—"Boston Boy," 2·55½; "General Halleck," second.

The winner of this race is a gentleman seventy-two years of age and is of the well-known firm of Colton & Clarke, at Broad and Walnut streets. His feat in winning this race over his famed adversaries is noteworthy. He received the congratulations of his numerous friends immediately after dismounting from his noble steed.

Fifth Contest.—Mile heats in harness. The following were entered:—"Gazelle," b. m.; "Harry D.," s. g.; "Ironsides," g. s; "Rocky Hill," b. s; "Belle," b. m.; "Ida," b. m.

First Heat—"Ironsides," 2·34; "Harry D," second; "Rocky Hill," third.

Second Heat—"Ironsides," 2·34; "Harry D," second; "Belle," third.

Sixth Contest.—Mile heats, for double teams. The following were entered:—G. s. "Ironsides" and mate; b g. "Jack Cade" and mate.

First Heat—"Ironsides" and mate, 2·49.

Second Heat—"Ironsides" and mate, 2·48½.

HEARINGS BEFORE A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Smith, Michael McNamara was charged with illicit distillation of whisky.

William Heiman affirmed—I am a United States detective; didn't know the defendant; there is no one of defendant's name who has a license in the Twenty-fifth ward; I have examined the assessor's book, and also the collector's books, and find no special tax paid or license.

John Thompson sworn—I am a policeman of the Eighteenth district; know defendant; his place is in Sam on street, below Clearfield; the place has been broken up several times; on the 23d inst. I went back in the yard and saw the still running; the defendant was home and a young man was at the still; defendant begged me to let him get bail; went back for m and could not get him until this morning; the still was in full operation on Friday; whisky was running from the room.

Andrew F. Ivens sworn—I am a policeman; know defendant; he lives No. 1836 Salmon street; was on defendant's premises on Friday morning; did not see defendant; the still was in the rear of the house and was running; saw no one in the house; I assisted in arresting defendant; on October 9th I visited the premises and saw the still in operation and several barrels of mash se ; a young man giving the name of George Kilpatrick was in charge; did not see defendant there.

Frank Tomlinson sworn—I live in Richmond street; was in his place six or seven weeks since; he, with John Boyce, were running the still; that was in the night time; he was captured there with me.

The defendant was then held in $15 0 bail for trial.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

50 shares Jacobs' Creek Oil Co	5c.
10 shares Tarr Oil Co	1c.
100 shares Ashland Oil and Mining Co	½c.
$12,000 Freedom Iron and Steel Co. bonds	81½ per ct.
$1000 Columbus and Indianapolis Cent. R.R.	83½ per ct.
40 shares Reliance Insurance Co	$49 50
1 share Bank of the Northern Liberties	$118 50
10 shares American Fire Insurance Co	$102 00
10 shares Girard Mutual Insurance Co	$72 00
24 shares Continental Insurance Co	$74 50
7 shares 13th and 15th Sts. Passenger R. R.	$16 50
2 shares Academy of Music, preferred	$102 50
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$21 50
20 shares Western National Bank	$93 00
5½ shares Union Bank of Tennessee	$15 25
6 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad	$15 25
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$101 50
100 shares Abbott Iron Co. of Baltimore	$14 00
1 share Mercantile Library Co	$7 75
WALNUT LANE, Germantown, N. E. corner Green street, Elegant Residence	$14,250
QUEEN STREET, Germantown, Stone Dwelling	$2450
LONG LANE, Valuable Clay Lot, 30 acres	$60 000
TENTH (south), No. 742, Modern Residence	$9,000

CASUALTY.—John Chamberlain last evening fell at Seventh and Chesnut streets and sprained his knee. He was taken to his home, No. 218 Sigel street, by Reserve Officer Clark.

—Victoria's doctors won't let her live in London.

THIRD EDITION

BALTIMORE.

Murder Trial—Local Political Demonstrations.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Acquitted of Murder—Republican Meetings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Thomas Kernan, on trial for the murder of William McHenry, was acquitted at a late hour last night. There was much rejoicing over him by his friends. He was a prominent Democratic politician.

The programme for the grand Republican mass meeting at Front Street Theatre on Saturday night is published, and Hon. John P. Kennedy's letter accepting the proffer of the Presidency thereof. John J. Creswell, Major Hancock, R. Stockett Matthews, and others speak. The Republicans will make no special effort at the municipal election to-morrow to elect members of the first branch of the City Council. Hence the vote will be no criterion of the vote for Grant.

Suicide.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—A German named Louis Metzger set fire to his dwelling this morning, and then shot himself.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; State at $6·10@8; Ohio at $7·35@9·40; Western at $6·10@7·80; Southern at $8·10@13·50; California at $7@10. Wheat quiet; spring, $1·56@1·68. Corn heavy and declined 1c.; sales of 36,000 bushels at $1·12@1·15. Oats dull at 73½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $26·50. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

New York, Oct. 27.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Reading, 96½; Canton Co, 43½; Erie, 35½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111¾; Michigan Southern, 84½; New York Central, 124; Illinois Central, 143½; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 135; 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do, 1864, 110½; do, 1865, 111; do, new, 110½; 10-40s, 108½. Gold, 134¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9¾.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull, and declined 50c since change yesterday. Howard street superfine, $7@8; do, extra, $8 50@11; do, family, $11·50@12; City Mills superfine, $7@7·75; do, extra, $8·75@11; do family, $11·50@13. Western superfine, $7@7·75; do, extra, $9·25@9·50; do, family, $10 25@11. Wheat very dull; prime to choice red, $2 35@2·50. Corn dull and lower; prime yellow, $1·25. Oats dull; sales of Pennsylvania at 70. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions firmer at yesterday's quotations.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	122⅝	Toledo & Wabash	60¾
N. Y. and E. R.	38¾	Mil. & St. Paul com	97⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¾	Adams Express	49½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84	Wells, Fargo Exp	28½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86¼	U. S. Express Co	47
Chi. and N.W. com	88¾	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	88¾	Gold	134⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	103	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	110¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2 series	106	100 sh Cata Pf	32¾
$4000 do. 1 ser	104½	100 sh Leh Nav	3d. 29¾
5 sh Cam & Am	28	200 sh Read R	b5. 48¾
20 sh Lit Sch R	46	400 do	s5. 48¾
25 do	46	100 do	48 5-16
1500 sh N Y & M	660. 5¾	500 do	30. 48¾
1000 do	5⅝	100 do	48¾
300 do	b30. 5¾	100 do	b30. 48¾
100 do	b60. 5¾	100 do	b30. 48 44
100 do	b60. 5⅝	100 do	48¾
100 sh Big Mount	6¼	100 do	48 3-16
100 sh Hest'vle	b30. 11¾	100 do	2d&in. 48¾
100 do	c. 11¾	100 do	48 3-16
6 sh 2d and 3d	50½	700 do	48
100 sh Penna R	55¾	100 do	s30 wn. 48
100 do	s30. 56¼	100 do	b10. 48
200 do	opg&10. 56¾	100 do	b10. 48
100 do	sa.'y. 56¾	100 do	47⅞
100 do	56½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series	1 5	100 sh Penna R	3d. 55¾
$1000 B Eagle V I m 6s	80	5 do	56⅝
12 sh C & Am	128	100 do	60 da10. 54
100 sh Cata Pf	33	100 sh Read R	s90. 48¾
100 do	32¾	200 do	48
200 sh Big Mt	6¾		

The Duke of Buckingham,

in a letter to Lord Monck, expresses approval of the choice of the Canadian Government in selecting the route of the Bay of Chaleur as the one to connect the Truro with Riviere du Loup, and thus complete the Intercolonial Railway. He says:—The communication which this line affords with the Gulf of St. Lawrence at various points and its remoteness from the American frontier are conclusive considerations in its favor, and there can be no doubt that it is the only one which provides for the national objects involved in the undertaking.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWEET ALISSUM IS A PRETTY LITTLE garden flower; but if you want a whiff of *sweet elysium*, you will find the nearest approach to it in the heavenly odor of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." Sold by all druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

AT A MEETING OF POST NO. 6, G. A. R., held at their Quarters in Germantown, October 23, 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Post be and are hereby tendered to Mrs. Belle Reaver, Mrs. Reuben Keyser, Miss Kate Keyser, Miss Mattie Keyser, and Miss Kate Dooley for the magnificent National Flag and Holy Bible presented to us through their exertions; and we assure the fair donors that guided by the Bible and following the flag, we will endeavor to be worthy of their gifts, and pledge ourselves to renewed exertions for the perpetuation of the great principles of our organization.

Resolved, That the Post Commander and Adjutant be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the ladies named.

H. OSCAR ROBERTS, Post Commander.
CHARLES P. TULL, Adjutant. 1t

THE SECOND ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE, in aid of the Home for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1868, commencing at 8 o'clock. A number of beautiful pieces will be sung by a company of nearly one thousand children, under direction of Prof. W. G. Fischer. Standing Tickets and Tickets for Amphitheatre, 50 cents each, to be had at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH St. [10 24 5t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868.

NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—

Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3000, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.

Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.
10 14 12t

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.

THOMAS F. HARRIS, Secretary.
10 21 12t*

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, icherous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HIRSCHELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 418 EIGHTH Street. 10 3 stath 1m*

FOURTH EDITION

CANADA.

Refusal to Aid the Red River Sufferers—Arrest of Criminals—Post Office Robberies.

FROM HALIFAX.

A Municipal Refusal—More Embezzlers.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27.—The City Council has refused to comply with the request of the public meeting to vote £500 for the Red river relief fund.

Two men, named Garwood and Carr, were arrested on board the steamer City of Cork, from England, charged with embezzlement in Manchester, and brought before Judge Wilkins yesterday and remanded, the Judge deciding that the affidavit of the Chief of Police, reciting that he had received a cable telegram directing the arrest, was sufficient evidence for their detention until the arrival from England of the detective officer who started in pursuit.

FROM BOSTON.

A Conflagration, Doing Great Damage.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—A fire in Ipswich, this morning, destroyed Coburn's block, occupied by Josiah Lord, fancy goods; Stephen Coburn, grocer; W. K. Bell, revenue assessor and town clerk; D. M. Tyler, jeweler, and others. Watts' shoe manufactory, adjoining, was also burned. One man was injured by an explosion of kerosene. The property is partly insured.

Post-Office Robberies.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—Extensive robberies in connection with the Post-Office Department have been discovered. A package of registered letters, fifteen in number, sent from here last week by the Grand Trunk railway, are missing. This is the third package stolen during the past three weeks. No trace of the thieves has been discovered.

The report that a compromise had been effected between the Express Company and the express robbers is incorrect. The case is now under examination at Sandwich.

Ship News.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Arrived steamship Moro Castle, from New York. Sailed, steamship Alabama, for New York.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING IN GERMANTOWN.—BOARD, with four large and well-furnished rooms at No 68 TULPEHOCKEN Street, Germantown. Reference required. 10 27 4t*

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

AT

CONCERT HALL.

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, ESQ.,

OF BALTIMORE, MD.,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 27th Instant,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. [10 26 2t

THE LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

REPUBLICAN ELECTION OFFICERS who have been arrested for refusing to receive the votes of persons upon false naturalization certificates or certificates issued out of the Supreme Court in violation of law, are requested to meet at these rooms

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries. 1t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER No. 19.

I. The Club will assemble at headquarters WEDNESDAY, October 28 1868 at 6 o'clock P. M., sharp, to proceed to SALEM, N. J. Cars will leave Camden at 6 o'clock, precisely.

II. Tickets for the round trip SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, to be had at Headquarters after 3 P. M. of the 28th.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 10 27 2t

WHAT WENT WITH THE LETTERS.

There is a young lady in Cincinnati who has a beau.

The beau is a nice young man, and writes letters to her.

In exchange for which she writes letters to the nice young man.

She kept the nice young man's letters in a safe place, in her trunk.

But she doesn't keep them now any more, for they are gone.

And this is the manner in which they departed.

She left her trunk open the other day. Her little brother, Jim, got the bundle of letters out of the trunk. He stood at the corner of the street with the bundle. And he handed the letters out, one to each passer-by, till the whole bundle was gone.

The way they found it out was that Jim handed one of the letters to the nice young man's cousin, who brought it to headquarters.

The moral of this beautiful story is that Jim was spanked and put to bed, instead of being presented with a nice new suit from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

All good boys, nice young men, and people of the male persuasion generally, are crowding, this fall, to buy elegant clothes at the

GREAT BROWN HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.;
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 154 and 156 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf2m

AZURENE